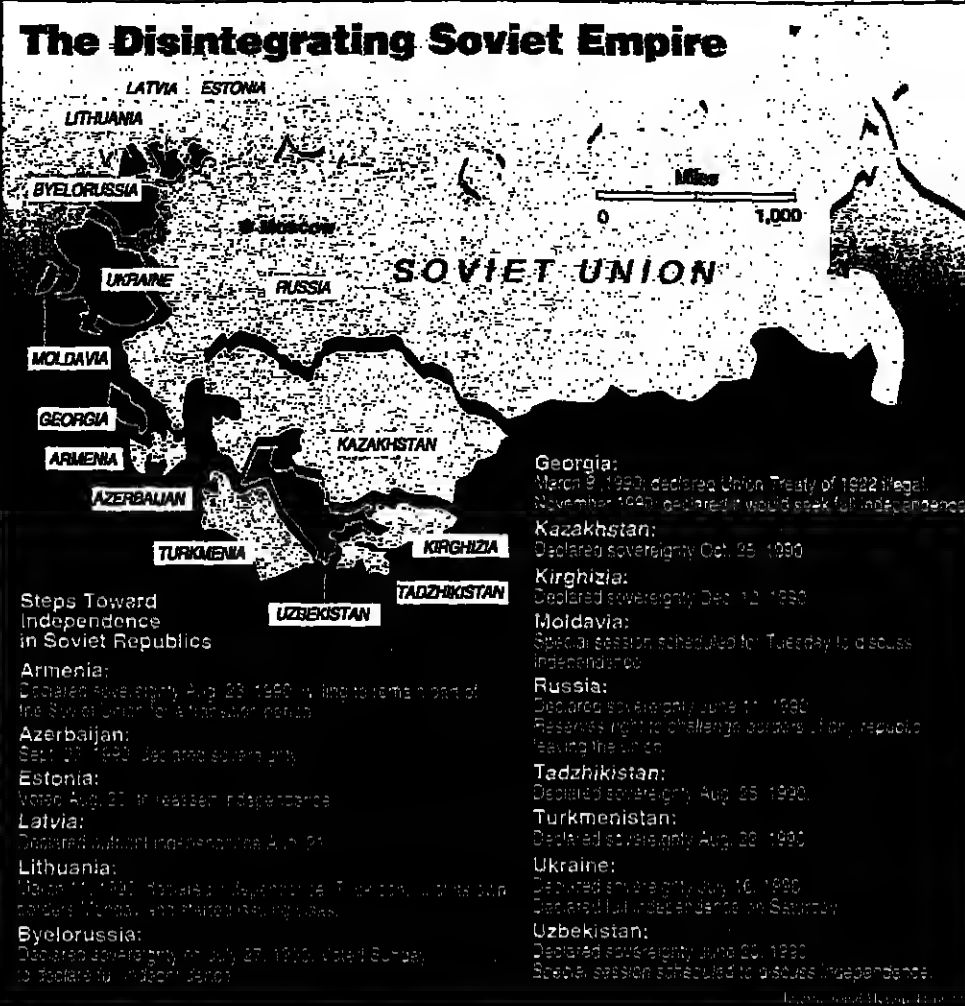


# Gorbachev Backs Independence for Republics And Urges the Abolition of Communist System



Mikhail S. Gorbachev waiting to speak to the Supreme Soviet on Monday. He said he had returned from the Crimea "and saw everything—the past, the present, and the future—with different eyes."



## He Opposes Curbs On Economy, Sees 'Different Country'

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Acknowledging that the Soviet Union had become a "different country" as a result of the failed coup by Communist hard-liners, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev gave the green light on Monday to the independence of the Baltic states and the dismantling of the Communist system.

Mr. Gorbachev told a session of the federal parliament, the Supreme Soviet, that all remaining barriers to creating a market economy in place of the present command system should be swept away. He also called for those republics that wanted to remain in the Soviet Union to sign a new treaty of union as swiftly as possible. Then he urged fresh elections to all all-union institutions, including the presidency.

Mr. Gorbachev had in effect reversed his long-standing opposition to the independence of the Baltic states and other breakaway republics, a list that seems to be growing day by day. Those republics that were unwilling to sign a new union treaty, he declared, "must be given the right of independent choice."

"They say that I came back to a different country," said Mr. Gorbachev, referring to his detention last week by party hard-liners during their abortive coup. "I agree with this. A man returned from the Crimea to this different country and saw everything—the past, the present, and the future—with different eyes."

Speaking in a somber, hushed voice, he added: "I will not allow any hesitation or delays in implementing reforms as long as I am president. There will be no compromises with those with whom it is impossible and impermissible to see compromise."

"Immediately after the union treaty is signed, negotiations must be started with those who wish to leave the union," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Preparations for this can be started right now." He said that the talks would cover matters such as military transition and compensation to Soviet citizens who wished to move to the Soviet Union.

The Baltic states, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia, which were absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1940 as a result of a secret agreement with Nazi Germany, are further along on the road to international recognition and de facto independence.

But the drive for complete independence from Moscow is now sweeping through the non-Russian areas of the country, including the western Slavic republics of Ukraine and Byelorussia, the largely Romanian-inhabited republic of Moldova, and the republic of Georgia.

Leaders of several Central Asian republics, which were once regarded as feudal fiefdoms run by Kremlin viceroys, made clear on Monday that they would only sign the union treaty if the country were transformed into a loosely bound confederation. The predominantly

Muslim republic of Uzbekistan, which has a population of more than 19 million, took preliminary steps toward secession. [Russia warned neighboring Soviet republics on Monday that it would not let them secede from the Soviet Union taking large Russian-inhabited areas with them. Reuters reported.]

[But Kazakhstan's president, Nursultan Nazarbayev, told the Interfax agency that Russian insistence on the issue could unleash conflicts between the republics.]

In his address, Mr. Gorbachev said that the new government should take radical steps toward creating a market economy on the ruins of central planning. He said that land should be given to "all those who want to work on it," a step that is likely to lead to the dismantling of collective farms across the country.

Acknowledging that he had ignored many warning signals about a forthcoming putsch, Mr. Gorbachev said he was "not a prophet."

**Communism's Collapse**

Yeltsin said a KGB team resisted orders to seize him. Page 3.

Anatoli Lukyanov resigned amid charges he backed coup. Page 3.

The Japanese response comes in for criticism. Page 4.

chey said he blamed himself for displaying too much "liberalism" and "tolerance" toward the plotters, many of whom were trusted aides, and "indiscreetness" in carrying out democratic reforms. But he also insisted that the changes in the mentality of ordinary people during the past six years of perestroika had doomed the coup "from the start."

Broadcast across the Soviet Union, the first session of the Supreme Soviet since the failure of the coup made wonderful political theater.

Unlike the Russian parliament, which led opposition to the coup and itself came under siege, the Soviet parliament did nothing during the three crucial days when the fate of the country hung in the balance. Its inactivity is most likely to mean its death sentence. But on Monday, the deputies took part in a cathartic round of breast-beating and mutual recrimination.

There was a brief spark of life from Zori Umalatova, a Communist representative, who last year demanded that Mr. Gorbachev resign as president. "The country is falling apart!" she shouted into the microphone. "I appeal to your conscience, comrades. Stop this madness before it is too late!"

A more characteristic reaction came from one of the hard-line army colonels, Nikolai Petrushenko, who had repeatedly called for a state of emergency. Asked if the end of communism was at hand, he shrugged. "Yes, it probably is the end. We will now see how the Soviet people like capitalism. My guess is that Russian capitalism won't turn out any better than Russian communism."

Both the enfeebled Mr. Gorbachev and the ascendant Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, were scrambling for a formula to prevent the union from collapsing in a ruin.

**See EMPIRE, Page 4**

responsible for that lack of determination. And it was Mr. Gorbachev who stood in the midst of the recriminations and the clamor for dismemberment to argue, in his painfully verbose way, that the lesson of the coup was the need for

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unity and decisive action, including the rapid achievement of the embattled union treaty.

"What is needed is not just philosophizing but specific and concrete decisions and actions, which must be based on accurate and uncompromising analysis of everything we have gone through," he declared.

It was rhetorically clumsy, it was insufficiently contrite, it was potboiler, but it was vintage Gorbachev.

**See GORBACHEV, Page 4**

## Bush Says Baltic Recognition Must Await Stability

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — As more nations recognized the Baltic states' independence, President George Bush said Monday that U.S. recognition was "very close," but would not occur until key power relationships in the region are stabilized.

The cascading diplomatic moves seemed to assure that Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia would soon regain full sovereignty half a century after their annexation by Stalin under a secret accord with Nazi Germany.

Among the nations declaring their intention Monday to extend diplomatic recognition, or making firm moves toward recognition, were Canada, France, Swe-

den, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Austria. Denmark and Argentina had announced similar moves on Sunday.

Japan also has said it intended to take steps toward recognition, and Iceland on Monday became the first Western nation to sign formal diplomatic papers with Baltic officials.

Britain, however, cautioned against full recognition until the Baltics control their borders, their foreign policy and their economic affairs. In principle, recognition will eventually come, Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd assured.

That was essentially the same message President Bush delivered when he said at a news conference in

Kennebunkport, Maine, that the Baltics' move to independence is "inexorable" and that the United States was "moving very, very close to recognition."

President Bush said that sweeping changes in the Soviet Union sounded the "death knell for the Communist movement around the world."

"On the Baltic states, however," the president added, "there are still some matters that they themselves have to hammer out."

He specifically cited U.S. concern over control of borders by the Baltic states and the maintenance of "order," their economic relations with Moscow and the impact of independence on nearby nations. Mr. Bush also expressed a desire to wait for the European

Community to act on the subject on Tuesday and to await the outcome of key parliamentary meetings in Moscow.

Given the apparent lack of unanimity among the EC nations, some diplomats indicated that Europe would extend recognition, but with some conditions, Reuters reported.

In Moscow, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev vowed to speed talks on full Baltic independence once the other Soviet republics sign a new union treaty.

In Vilnius, President Vytautas Landsbergis said a French envoy was expected in the capital to re-establish

**See BALTICS, Page 4**

## In the West, Fear of Chaos

Pace of Soviet Upheaval Jolts European Governments

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — With the Soviet power struggle accelerating into revolution, some Western governments that had cheered the coup's failure veered Monday toward a more cautious tone, apparently reflecting fears that the turbulence could cause dangerous chaos.

Their reversal underscored the deep paradoxes in the collapse of the Soviet system and in Western leaders' reactions to it.

European governments, in particular, have been jolted by the cataclysm in the neighboring colossus. And the pace of events has frequently touched off a European reflex to be uncomfortable with any upheaval of unforeseeable dimensions.

Public restraint also prevailed in Washington, but officials there said privately that it was a more studied posture, reflecting the Bush administration's confidence that it had been effective in the crisis so far and its residual concern to avoid any gesture that could foster into future Russian accusations that the West had exploited the crisis to dismember the Soviet Union.

In a news conference Monday, President George Bush, when asked if the United States would recognize other Soviet republics seeking independence, said that "I don't want to be a part of making a mistake that would be contributing to some kind of anarchy in the Soviet Union." He added, "I don't know if this is a breakup or not."

"The Bush administration is reasonably comfortable with the dimensions of the unfolding drama, officials said in Washington, because U.S. policymakers had assumed that a Soviet convulsion on this scale was probable in the process of perestroika that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev unleashed but apparently was unable to see through.

The worst potential flashpoint now, officials said, is the tension over the possible secession of the Ukraine, the republic second only to Russia in its importance in the Soviet economy. Its fate is especially sensitive to Russians because it has historically been the gateway to foreign aggression.

**See CAUTION, Page 4**

## U.S. Remains Cautious on Aid

But Mulroney Predicts 'Accelerated' G-7 Commitments

By Tom Redburn

International Herald Tribune

President George Bush, amid signs that his closest allies are urging the United States to adopt a more accommodating stance to aid for the Soviet Union, remained cautious Monday about providing immediate large-scale financial assistance for the Soviets until they have completed a political and economic overhaul of the nation.

"There will be nothing... that will commit us to the writing of checks," Mr. Bush said at a news conference at his vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, after meeting with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

"There is a little bit of uncertainty now," Mr. Bush said, "and they themselves need to sort that out."

But Mr. Mulroney suggested that Western industrial powers were preparing to open their check books a little wider as the Soviet Union moves to throw off the shackles of more than 70 years of Communist state planning and rigid central control.

"The accelerated pace of reform will be met by

accelerated commitments of various kinds by the G-7 leaders," said Mr. Mulroney, referring to the Group of Seven industrial powers. Mr. Mulroney said that the United States and Canada would provide large supplies of food this winter if necessary to "ensure that basic needs are met in the Soviet Union throughout what is clearly a difficult and challenging period."

Prime Minister John Major of Britain, meanwhile, plans to urge Mr. Bush to support full Soviet membership in the International Monetary Fund and other multinational institutions as part of a signal that the West is prepared to provide more concrete assistance in the transformation of the Soviet economy, officials said Monday.

Moving to bridge the gap between the United States and other European powers over financial help for the Soviet Union, Mr. Major will meet Wednesday with U.S. officials in Washington before joining Mr. Bush in Maine.

The British prime minister has arranged for lower level officials to meet in London on Thursday.

**See AID, Page 4**

## Klosk Russia Seeks Nuclear 'Veto'

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Russian Republic is seeking a veto over the Soviet Union's use of nuclear weapons, its vice president, Alexander Rutskoy said on Monday.

He said that the republic wanted such powers to prevent a repetition of last week's coup by hard-liners who overthrew President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and took temporary control of the country's nuclear forces.

### Sports

Andre Agassi was upset in the first round of the U.S. Open by Aaron Krickstein. Page 13.

### Business/Finance

Sweden's Nordbanken is taking control of Nobel Industries. Page 9.

German and French stocks rose as communism collapsed in the Soviet Union. Page 9.

Dow Jones	The Dollar
3,039.56	DM 1.7485
Down	DM 1.6802
0.88	Yen 136.80
	FF 5.9365

Crossword Page 16.

## Yugoslav Troops Stage Major Attacks on Croats

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service

VINKOVCI, Yugoslavia — Yugoslav Army and rebel Serbian forces pounded the Croatian towns of Vukovar and Kijevo for hours on Monday with artillery, mortar and air bombardments in the heaviest fighting to date in the escalating civil war.

There also were clashes near Vuk, Sinj, Krusevo, Ilok and Osijek and at least a dozen other towns, according to reports.

The fighting on Monday appeared to be the most extensive use of firepower by the Serbs and the Communist-dominated federal army against the Croats since Croatia and Slovenia, Yugoslavia's two most prosperous republics, declared independence on June 25.

Croatian officials said the scale of the army's operation had fundamentally altered the character of the war.

"With these attacks on Vukovar and Kijevo, given the magnitude of the operations and the weaponry used, the Yugoslav Army has clearly taken over the military initiative in its support for the creation of a Greater Serbia," Milan Braskovic, Croatia's deputy internal affairs minister, said at a news conference. Croatia charges that the Serbian



A man with an old rifle was the only guard left in the Croatian village of Bije, near Osijek, which the Serbs almost encircled.

## A Stagnant Empire's Final Days

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — By dissolving the crude adhesive of Communist power, the failed coup against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev has sent the Soviet Union hurtling into dissolution, with no clear sense of what will arise in its place.

In the corridors of the Soviet parliament, where politicians from around the country gathered Monday to debate the aftermath of the three-day putsch, the consensus was that the nation — the utopian experiment that became a stagnant

empire — was living through its final days.

"What has happened is the collapse of the central empire, the full destruction of the structures of imperial power," said Yuri Scherbakov.

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a leader of the anti-Communist opposition in the Ukraine, which declared its independence Saturday. "There can be no illusions: The Soviet Union no longer exists."

Politicians who just days ago

were anticipating a new union treaty to reorganize the country into a looser federation of quasi-autonomous republics, spoke in dead earnest Monday of a "commowealth" of genuinely independent states, with their own currencies, their own foreign policies, even their own armies.

Both the enfeebled Mr. Gorbachev and the ascendant Russian president, Boris N. Yeltsin, were scrambling for a formula to prevent the union from collapsing in a ruin.

**See EMPIRE, Page 4**

## Gorbachev: Still Tall Amid the Storm

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At the center of the tempest in which the fate of the Soviet land was being forged was Mikhail S. Gorbachev — who had lifted his vast nation out of thrall and was now standing alone and vilified, but still large.

Throughout the debate in the Soviet parliament on Monday, as the survival of the empire hung in the balance while a parade of self-serving deputies swaggered or writhed over their role in the failed coup, it was Mr. Gorbachev who still seemed to personify the higher tragedy and opportunity that faced the country.

Virtually alone among the speakers, Mr. Gorbachev shouldered a portion of the blame for what had led to the coup: "Instead of decisive actions, there was a lack of determination, and I am also

responsible for that lack of determination."

And it was Mr. Gorbachev who stood in the midst of the recriminations and the clamor for dismemberment to argue, in his painfully verbose way, that the lesson of the coup was the need for

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unity and decisive action, including the rapid achievement of the embattled union treaty.

"What is needed is not just philosophizing but specific and concrete decisions and actions, which must be based on accurate and uncompromising analysis of everything we have gone through," he declared.

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**See GORBACHEV, Page 4**



# Love, American Style: Away From the Altar, to Independence

By Barbara Vobejda

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Americans are spending less and less of their lives married.

Marriage rates have fallen to their lowest in two decades, largely because young people are delaying their first marriage and those who divorce are waiting longer to remarry, the National Center for Health Statistics said in a report released Monday.

At the same time, divorce rates are significantly higher than they were in 1970, and it is becoming increasingly common for unmarried couples to live together.

"There's been a turn away from mar-

riage in the last decade or two," said Andrew Cherin, a sociologist at Johns Hopkins University. "That partly has been compensated by people living together. But the institution of marriage doesn't seem to be as strong as it was."

There is an increased tendency for unmarried couples to live together. A separate study by the health statistics agency showed that one-third of women age 15 to 44 reported in 1988 that they had cohabited at some point in their lives. The figure was 45 percent for women age 25 to 39.

Demographers and sociologists attribute the lowering of marriage rates and increased cohabitation to social and economic

changes, including higher education levels, the increasing number of women in the work force, and decreased social pressure to marry young. The result is that young people today are likely to experience a life cycle quite unlike that of their parents.

"It's tremendously different for this generation than for previous generations," said Barbara Foley Wilson, a demographer at the agency. "Whole relationships are changing, women are not as reliant on men. These are profound changes."

One result is a smaller portion of life spent within marriage. In 1975, the average man spent 55 percent of his years married, but by 1980, that had dropped to 50 per-

cent. For women, the figure dropped from 43 percent to 44 percent in 1980, the last year for which figures are available.

Although marriage is still the living arrangement of choice, the fraction of the population that will never marry has doubled, according to Arthur Norton, a Census Bureau demographer. While 95 percent of the men and women who reached adulthood in the 1950s ultimately married, that has dropped to 90 percent.

In part, he said, that reflects an important cultural change. "Our society has become much less concerned about the marital status of young people," he said. That reduces the pressure to marry, he

said, "and allows them the flexibility and latitude to do these other things."

Divorce rates have flattened slightly in recent years but are still substantially higher than in the past — 18.5 per 1,000 married women in 1988 compared with 14 per 1,000 in 1970. For men, the figures were 18.9 per 1,000 in 1988 and 14.2 per 1,000 in 1970.

The report also showed large increases in the interval between divorce and remarriage. The median interval for divorced women was 2½ years in 1988, compared with one year in 1970. For men, the interval between marriage was 2.3 years in 1988, up from about 11 months in 1970.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Law Group Opposes Judge Thomas

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers announced its opposition Monday to Judge Clarence Thomas's appointment to the Supreme Court, saying that his opinions had demonstrated a "cold indifference" to the justice system's "harsh impact" on the poor and the uneducated.

The association said it was also basing its opposition on his "lack of demonstrated commitment to equal justice and due process." And it accused him of following "a philosophy of constitutional interpretation and judicial action which is outside the mainstream of contemporary thought and leads to unacceptable departures from the duty of the courts to enforce fundamental rights."

Judge Thomas, who sits on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, will go before the Senate Judiciary Committee for confirmation hearings beginning Sept. 10.

### College Entrance Scores Fall in U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) — Scores on the verbal part of the Scholastic Aptitude Test, used by colleges to help determine high school students' fitness for admission, dropped to a record low last year. Mathematics scores also sank for the first time since 1980.

Both sections of the multiple-choice exam, taken by more than 1 million students, are scored on a scale of 200 to 800. The College Board, a private, nonprofit educational organization, prepares the test.

Math averages declined two points, to 474, and scores on the verbal section averaged 422, the lowest since 1969, when national schools began being kept. Board officials attribute the declines to factors in and out of school. They say many schools are not assigning enough homework, are not stressing writing, and are offering students watered-down math courses. Many also blame parents who allow too much television watching and do little to encourage outside reading.

### Madagascar Names a New Cabinet

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar (UPI) — In an effort to crack the political impasse that has brought out daily rallies numbering in the tens of thousands, the prime minister named a new cabinet Monday that he hoped would convince the workers to return to their jobs.

But whether the prime minister, Guy Razanamasimanana, would succeed seemed to depend in large part on the size of the crowd Tuesday in the city square where the opposition has called for a repetition of June 26, when up to 400,000 are reported to have turned out.

The cabinet announced on Monday included two senior military officers, but it was unclear whether this meant that the army, which has stayed fairly neutral, had decided to openly side with the prime minister and the main target of the opposition, President Didier Ratsiraka. The president is a naval commander and a leader of the opposition is a former army general.

### Lebanon Grants Amnesty to Aoun

BEIRUT (AP) — The Lebanese parliament on Monday approved amnesty for General Michel Aoun, former commander of the army who led a revolt against the government. The amnesty opens the way for him to leave his French Embassy refuge for asylum in France.

The endorsement came after a five-hour debate on the bill, proposed by President Elias Hrawi's government. The administration wanted to resolve the Aoun case, which has resulted in a diplomatic strain with France.

Until now, Mr. Hrawi's government had insisted that General Aoun be turned over to the Lebanese authorities for trial on charges of stealing up to \$125 million of state money during the mutiny. No date was set for General Aoun's departure from the embassy, where he has been staying for more than nine months.

### Phnom Penh Rejects Troop Cut Call

PATTAYA, Thailand (Reuters) — The Cambodian government on Monday rejected a guerrilla call for both sides to cut their armies to 6,000 men as part of a peace settlement, a government spokesman said.

The proposal was made by Khieu Samphan, chief of the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, at the opening session of new talks to end 13 years of war. Phnom Penh should keep 6,000 troops and the three-faction guerrilla alliance 6,000 between them, he said, and aim for total demobilization two months before elections.

Prime Minister Hun Sen said he could not accept the proposal. He has offered to reduce his forces by 40 percent.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Northwest Airlines will expand service between Washington's National Airport and Boston starting Oct. 1. The flights, intended to attract business travelers, will operate hourly from 7 A.M. through 8 P.M. (AP)

Iran Air will resume flights to Kuwait next week after a 10-year interruption. Kuwait's civil aviation authority said Monday. The flights were suspended during the Iran-Iraq war. (Reuters)

Florida Gulf Airlines said it will use Tampa International Airport as a hub when it begins USAir Express service on Dec. 3. The company said initially it will offer USAir Express service with seven daily nonstop flights from Tampa to Naples, Florida, and four to Gainesville. (Reuters)

## The Weather

A heat wave will make the northern United States drought at least Friday. Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia will be in the heart of the heat. The northern Atlantic coast will be much warmer than usual. Sun, Philadelphia and New York will be in the heart of the heat. The weather will be hot and humid. The weather will be hot and humid. The weather will be hot and humid.

Europe		Asia	
Today	Tomorrow	Today	Tomorrow
Algeria 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17	Bangkok 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Amsterdam 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10	Beijing 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Athens 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17	Bombay 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Berlin 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10	Buenos Aires 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17
Bombay 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Calcutta 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Buenos Aires 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17	Chongqing 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Calcutta 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Dhaka 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Chongqing 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Hankow 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Dhaka 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Harbin 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Hankow 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Hong Kong 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Harbin 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Kobe 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Hong Kong 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	London 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10
Kobe 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Los Angeles 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17
London 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10	Manila 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Los Angeles 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17	Medan 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Manila 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Moscow 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10
Medan 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Myanmar 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Moscow 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10	Nairobi 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17
Myanmar 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Paris 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10
Nairobi 28/20 22/17	28/20 22/17	Rangoon 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Paris 20/15 15/10	20/15 15/10	Seoul 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Rangoon 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Singapore 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Seoul 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Taipei 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Singapore 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Tokyo 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Taipei 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17	Yokohama 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17
Tokyo 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17		
Yokohama 32/21 27/17	32/21 27/17		



An anti-abortion activist cheering a speech by the evangelist Pat Robertson during the Hope for the Heartland Rally in Wichita, Kansas. About 25,000 people attended the meeting in Cessna Stadium.

## Abortion Sides Take Stock

### Wichita Confrontation Points Way to Future Tactics

By David Maraniss

Washington Post Service

WICHITA, Kansas — During her visit to Wichita this summer, Pat Wickens, 37, learned how to slither under police barricades to blockade the front entrance at an abortion clinic. The chemistry teacher from Madison, New Jersey, also refined her talent at twisting her wrists out of handcuffs after an arrest.

The lessons of the summer for Shaonna Balman, 19, a college sophomore from El Dorado, Kansas, included how to use her body to shield anxious, often quivering abortion-clinic patients from the terrors of protesters. She also learned how to live without the support of relatives in Wichita, who stopped speaking to her the day after they saw her on television wearing a T-shirt from the Kansas Pro-Choice Action League.

At the end of a six-week anti-abortion campaign in Wichita that its organizers in Operation Rescue called their Summer of Mercy, participants on both sides took stock of what was accomplished and what difficult times lie ahead physically, emotionally, legally and politically over an issue that will not go away.

Operation Rescue leaders planned to stay in Wichita to continue court challenges and to seek the release of nearly 200 supporters who remain in jail among the more than 2,600 arrested, including 56 who were arrested during a blockade at a clinic Sunday, where the police said they were forced to use Mace to quell the protesters. But most of the out-of-towners have

left and there will be fewer mass blockades at clinics here as a result.

What did Operation Rescue accomplish? One of its leaders, Mike McMonagle of Philadelphia, said that beyond the specific consequences of the blockades, the summer in Wichita "rejuvenated the pro-life movement nationally" and placed Operation Rescue into what he called the mainstream of that movement.

In Southern California last week, however, several anti-abortion groups balked at joining an action with Operation Rescue until it promised not to undertake Wichita-style blockades. Polls in the Wichita Eagle showed that Operation Rescue's tactics were not winning converts: More than two-thirds of those polled rejected the group's confrontational style.

Both sides said the Wichita drama intensified the politics of abortion on a national level. They agreed that President George Bush's recent chiding of Operation Rescue's tactics was of no consequence. Far more important, they said, was the U.S. decision to side in court with Operation Rescue's challenge of U.S. District Judge Patrick F. Kelly's jurisdiction over the Wichita blockades.

"Women are very, very angry about the hypocrisy we see on this issue," said Irene Stuber, a National Organization for Women leader in Hot Springs, Arkansas. "We see President Bush speak out of both sides of his mouth. He can't have it both ways. He can't side with the vigilantes in court and then try to disown them."

## Detainees Assert ANC Torture

By Christopher S. Wren

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A gesture of reconciliation by the African National Congress toward a group of dissidents detained at South African agents has backfired amid new allegations of torture.

A little more than a week ago, the ANC arranged for 32 people it detained, whom it called "among the most notorious" spies and assassins, to fly back to Johannesburg.

But a spokesman for 20 of those, Jose Ribeiro de Souza, related the next day how he and others were tortured in confinement. Mr. de Souza charged that Chris Hani, the guerrillas' chief of staff, directed their mistreatment.

The detainees, all of whom are black, were imprisoned by the ANC in Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The congress contends that they were spies sent by Pretoria to infiltrate its ranks.

Many say they served loyally in the ANC's guerrilla wing, Spear of the Nation, and were punished for

criticizing misconduct by their officers or challenging policies. Some assert they were brutally beaten to make them confess to false charges.

Last year, Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, admitted that torture had taken place in detention camps but said the practice had stopped. The ANC says every one in custody has since been freed.

The new allegations have embarrassed the ANC, which has promised democratic freedoms when it comes to power. It has often accused the government of detaining and abusing foes of apartheid.

### Alaska Salmon on Way To the Soviet Far East

Reuters

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Alaska has loaded a gift of 9,000 cans of pink salmon into an Aeroflot jet bound for the Soviet Far East. The salmon, destined for the cities of Magadan and Khabarovsk, is a gift to celebrate democracy from Alaska, said Governor Walter Hickel.

Mr. de Souza said he was jailed after differing with Mr. Hani over whether "womanizing" by guerrilla officers should be tolerated. Mr. Hani holds senior posts in both the ANC and the South African Communist Party. Mr. de Souza, who said he was held for five years, asserted that ANC officials, including the retired ANC president, Oliver Tambo, possessed the appalling prison conditions.

"When Oliver Tambo visited us in Uganda, we had a lot of hope," he told the South African Press Association. "He shook our hands. All we got was a tin of powdered milk."

The former detainees demanded to see Mr. Mandela. Instead, his wife, Winnie Mandela, and Mr. Hani went to their hotel on Aug. 19. After a four-hour meeting, writing reporters were told that they would not talk to the press.

Mrs. Mandela, by one account, gave everyone more than \$100, ostensibly for dinner. Patrick Dikgwana, one of the detainees, called the meeting "an attempt to smooth things over" so they would not speak out.

The Weekly Mail, a leading anti-apartheid newspaper, said "the choice of Chris Hani and Winnie Mandela as an ANC reception committee was in extremely bad taste, to say the least."

It noted that Mr. Hani was accused of mistreating the detainees and that Mrs. Mandela had been convicted in May of kidnapping and being an accessory to assault in the detention of four youths at her Soweto home nearly two years ago.

## Mercury Is Renewed Threat In U.S. and Canadian Lakes

By Keith Schneider

New York Times Service

DULUTH, Minnesota — Two decades after the government thought the problem had been put to rest, mercury is accumulating in fish in thousands of lakes across the United States and Canada, poisoning wildlife and threatening human health.

Twenty states have warned people to limit or eliminate from their diets fish they catch in certain lakes because of dangerous levels of mercury. In Canada, scientists have found elevated levels of mercury in fish caught in 95 percent of the lakes tested in Ontario.

Scientists say the principal source of contamination is rain containing traces of mercury from coal-burning power plants, municipal incinerators and smelters. Other contamination comes from lake and ocean sediments previously polluted by mercury.

States and the U.S. government have taken almost no action to reduce releases of mercury, in part because recognition of the problem is recent — and because federal energy and state environmental policies are actually part of the problem.

There have been few studies of the extent to which Americans might have been harmed by mercury poisoning, and state health officials say there is no evidence yet of damage to human health in the United States.

But mercury has been confirmed as the cause of deaths of panthers and loons in Florida and is suspected in the reproductive failures seen in eagles, mink, otters and other animals in the Great Lakes region.

"It's a very messy pollutant," said John Bachmann, an engineer in the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Air Quality. "It's a liquid metal that becomes a gas even at mild temperatures. That makes it difficult to control. We need to know more."

But state environmental officials and one of the government's top mercury researchers disagree, saying that enough is known to begin halting the spread of mercury. Delays, they say, are the result of inadequate information but of conflicts.

Federal energy policy encourages power plants that burn coal, which contains small amounts of mercury. Meanwhile, the states, faced with dwindling landfill space, are building incinerators.

Since mercury is used to make batteries, paints, electrical switches and hundreds of other products, incineration of these discarded items releases the metal.

"Solving this problem means changing our ways and spending money to control emissions — a lot of money," said Gary Glass, a chemist at the EPA.

## In Israel, a High Price For Those Who Lag On TV License Fees

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For a brief moment the other day, it seemed that Israel might become embroiled in a controversy that had nothing to do with war, peace, the Arab world or religion. Well, almost nothing. In a society dominated by big issues of faith and survival, this one seemed small but nonetheless compelling: It concerned television license fees and a new campaign by the authorities to collect them, even if that means breaking down doors and confiscating television sets to persuade their owners to pay up.

"We have written to you a number of times, we have warned you and we have suggested that you pay the fee," says a circular and bill sent to many Israelis who were considered in default on payments. "According to our books, you still have not replied to us and have not paid the license fee. Following this notice, the collectors have the right to implement the collecting without further notice."

In a northern town, Nabatieh, the warning was followed by eight forcible entries by collectors, who confiscated television sets from homes. These forced entries took place during the day, when residents were away at work. The Israel Broadcasting Authority said in a statement that it timed the raids so that "the apartment is empty and its owners cannot prevent or aggravate the work of the searcher."

If the collectors find the errant viewer at home, a warning sent with unpaid bills says, "they demand the payment in cash, collection fees totaling 95 shekels and break-in fees totaling 350 shekels" — equivalent to about \$200.

The raids brought comment. The break-ins were "repulsive, reminiscent of the most shocking Orwellian predictions," Hani Hani wrote in The Jerusalem Post.

Marbabe Dean, in an article in the same newspaper under the headline, "What's So Bad About Forcing a Few Doors?" drew a broader conclusion. If television licenses were the only thing at stake, he wrote, "the matter might be swept under the carpet."

"But the TV license situation is merely a symptom of a general malaise which encompasses many other areas," he wrote, including income taxes, value added taxes, national insurance, fines imposed by the courts and parking tickets.

In the Har Nof area of Jerusalem, a notice urged Orthodox Jews, some of whom do not have televisions because they object to the secular influence of the program, to call the broadcasting company and say so, to avoid raids or bills.

Anyway, some Israelis said, why pay license fees when the programs were not interesting? According to a recent survey by a cable television company, only a quarter of television owners with access to cable channels watch Israel Broadcasting Authority programs. The rest prefer cable, videocassettes, or programs from Jordan or Lebanon.

A group of 75 people reportedly sent a protest saying just that to the broadcasting authority. But then the controversy eased. By week's end, some had concluded that, as before, people simply would not pay the estimated \$18 million of unpaid license fees and the issue would fizzle. Besides, the commentators had other things to discuss: war, peace...

## Hezbollah Is Silent on 2 Israelis

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Hezbollah, the pro-Iranian group, said Monday it would give no more information on the fate of the two Israeli soldiers it held captive without getting something in return.

Israel has demanded concrete evidence about its seven servicemen missing in Lebanon before any deal could be made to trade nearly 400 Arabes held by Israel and its militia allies for up to 10 Westerners held by groups linked to Hezbollah, or Party of God.

Sheikh Na'eem Qassem, deputy secretary-general of Hezbollah, said the information that the group has two Israeli captives "is enough because other details would be free service to Israel which we don't want to give."

"Israel should free the captives and detainees it has inflicted injustice upon without any unrealistic conditions," he said.

Sunday, the Israeli hostage negotiator, Uri Lubrani, said Israel had proof that one of seven servicemen shot down over Lebanon in 1982 was alive and in the hands of Iranian or those "controlled by Tehran."

Hezbollah, which denies any links to hostage takers, will not say if the Israelis were alive or dead. Sheikh Qassem denied reports the group had been in contact with Israel. "There are no relations or contacts with the Israeli enemy and we are not considering it," he said.

Asked about that reports all seven Israelis were dead, he said, "What is the source of the information given by some people about the nonexistence of living Israeli captives in Lebanon?"

The United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, said in Geneva, where he conferred with his hostage negotiator, that "things are moving."

(Reuters, AFP, AP, UPI)

## Arafat Holds to Demands on Peace Talks

Reuters

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, sidelined in U.S.-brokered peace efforts, left Jordan Monday, sticking to his demands for guarantees from Washington ahead of a proposed Middle East conference between Israel and the Arabs.

A Jordanian source said Mr. Arafat was maintaining his tough line on the conference and wanted pledges that the United States would be unlikely to provide.

A senior Jordanian official said Mr. Arafat and his Palestine Liberation Organization "are taking

their time to see what they can get."

The PLO wants the right to name delegates to any conference, Israel said it would not deal with the organization, which it regards as a terrorist group bent on its destruction.

Mr. Arafat made no public statement after several hours of talks

with King Hussein but a PLO spokesman told the Arabic daily Ad Dustour that the organization still wanted Washington to guarantee an Israeli withdrawal from lands occupied in the 1967 Mideast war, including East Jerusalem, and a halt in Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began. Now we're destroying their principal habitat at the rate of 50 acres every minute.

We live on this planet by courtesy of the earth's plants. Plants protect soils from erosion, regulate the atmosphere, maintain water supplies and prevent desert forming. Without plants man could not survive. Yet, we're destroying the tropical rain forests they grow in at the rate of 50 acres a minute — making a crisis for ourselves and a bigger one for our children. What can be done about it? A peaceful international plant conservation programme is now well under way all around the world. It is a plan for survival which you can help make a reality by joining the World Wildlife Fund. We need your voice and financial support. So get in touch with your local WWF office, or send your contribution direct to the World Wildlife Fund at: WWF International, Membership Secretary, World Conservation Centre, 1161 Glam, Switzerland. Save the plants that save us. WWF FOR WORLD CONSERVATION



## COMMUNISM'S COLLAPSE: The failed coup claims more casualties in the Soviet Union and beyond

## No. 2 Soviet Official Quits Amid Charges That He Aided Coup

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

MOSCOW — Anatoli I. Lukyanov, formally the second-ranking official in the Soviet hierarchy, announced Monday that he was resigning after having been accused of complicity in the attempted coup by hard-liners.

But Mr. Lukyanov, who was the chairman of the Supreme Soviet, the national legislature, denied accusations that he had been a driving force behind the coup.

"From the beginning," he said, "when I saw the plotters, I told them I had no association with them, and I would not."

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has accused Mr. Lukyanov of being a key planner of the coup. Senior Russian leaders have said that he was the leading ideologue behind the State Committee for the State of Emergency, which briefly seized power last week.

Tass reported that Mr. Lukyanov was questioned Saturday night by Russia's chief prosecutor, Valentin Stepankov.

Mr. Lukyanov, 61, has been widely criticized for refusing to convene the legislature before Monday and for signing a statement criticizing the new union treaty, which is intended to hold the country together by according to the demands of the republics for greater control over their economies and resources. The pact was to have been signed Aug. 20, the day after the committee acted against President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Mr. Lukyanov said Monday that

it would have been impossible to recall lawmakers from throughout the Soviet Union so quickly.

He also said his statement condemning the union treaty, released by Tass within hours of the Aug. 19 coup attempt, was actually written three days earlier. He said the date had been changed to make it look as though he were siding with the coup leaders.

But Mr. Lukyanov, a longtime ally and university colleague of Mr. Gorbachev's, said he had sent a letter to the Soviet president submitting his resignation. "In connection with the accusations aimed at me, which I reject decisively, I think it is impossible for me to remain in the post of chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev accused Mr. Lukyanov on Sunday of not having taken appropriate measures to oppose the coup, and he said he did not believe his justifications.

"Of course I could have done more, I could have acted more decisively," Mr. Lukyanov said.

But he said it was "useless to set me up as if I were against the president." Working with Mr. Gorbachev "is part of my life," he said.

Mr. Lukyanov was made speaker of the Supreme Soviet in 1989 after a bitter debate, and he became Mr. Gorbachev's instrument for pushing through legislation or proposing resolutions that put the force of law behind the Soviet president's restructuring program.

(Reuters, AP)



Anatoli Lukyanov holding an informal news conference Monday after announcing his resignation as chairman of the Supreme Soviet.

## Yeltsin Says KGB Unit Was His Salvation

Elite Team Refused to Storm the Parliament and Seize Him, He Reports

**New York Times Service**

MOSCOW — According to Boris N. Yeltsin, it was the refusal of an elite KGB team to storm his headquarters and seize or, if necessary, kill him and his aides that forced the plotters of last week's coup to postpone and finally cancel the planned attack.

And according to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's personal assistant, when the high-ranking conspirators first appeared at Mr. Gorbachev's Kremlin retreat, the aide's first thought was that Chernobyl might have erupted anew.

These were among the pieces to emerge as the giant puzzle of the coup gradually took shape from interviews, newspaper reports and witnesses' accounts. It was unlikely that the full picture would ever emerge, but each new piece confirmed how great the danger had been and how incredible the bungling.

In an interview with Russian television, Mr. Yeltsin, the Russian president, said that according to seized documents, the plotters had prepared a detailed plan to take over his headquarters at the Russian parliament building.

"A special group called Group Alpha of the Seventh Directorate of the KGB is an expert in things like this," he said. "Its proper role is as an anti-terrorist group, but since there is no terrorism now, it does things like this."

"It was planned in the following way: They were armed with powerful weapons — bazookas, anti-tank weapons and so on. They planned to attack from all sides."

He said the commanders were supposed to rush to his office and capture him, or to kill him if he tried to escape, and then to seize 11 others, "or better, kill them right away." After that, troops were to move in and secure the building, he said.

"But as it turned out, the super-disciplined Group Alpha frustrated their plans," he said. "It refused to participate. It was a surprise to the KGB. Agitation, pressures, threats began, threats that they would be court-martialed, death penalty, and so on. Even the commander of the group was summoned to the leadership and about 20 people threatened him. But not one agreed to obey the orders."

That delay gave time for veterans of the war in Afghanistan and policemen loyal to Mr. Yeltsin to take up positions, he said, and soon the thousands rallied to the headquarters in the rain. "What is incredible is that the organizers of the coup did not expect this," Mr. Yeltsin said.

The attack was postponed to 8 P.M., he said, and then to 10, 11, 1 A.M. and 3 A.M. They summoned 250 additional men, he added, "and then they understood it was too late."

The new details of Mr. Gorbachev's 72-hour captivity came from interviews with his immediate staff shown on the television program "Vozvryad" — a brush journal that was taken off the air in December for being too defiant of the Kremlin — which also broadcast a videotape of Mr. Gorbachev made during his captivity and smuggled out to expose the lies of the junta.

Anatoli Chernyayev, Mr. Gorbachev's personal assistant, said that when the rightist plotters arrived, he was at first baffled by the composition of the group. "We started guessing what happened," he recalled. "Had a dam burst? Had a reactor at Chernobyl erupted?"

By the time Mr. Gorbachev had finished the meeting with the plotters, at which he rejected their demands, Mr. Chernyayev understood what was happening: The plotters were dead, and the television antenna was unhooked.

Among the disclosures made by Mr. Chernyayev was that the plotters had taken control of the box the president would use to launch nuclear missiles. Mr. Chernyayev said he was not sure, however, whether Mr. Gorbachev had retained the codes necessary to activate an attack, leaving uncertain whether the junta ever became able to start a nuclear war.

The aide said that Raisa M. Gorbachev, the president's wife, had "assumed the function of a minister of security and vigilance," adding, "She kept pulling us from one balcony to another, warning that they probably had bugs there."

To avoid being overheard, the entire family went to the beach, and there Mr. Gorbachev announced that his strategy would be to put new demands to his captors every day, constantly increasing the pressures on them.

Mr. Chernyayev raised another unsettling thought when he listed the names of the men who came to Mr. Gorbachev at 4:50 P.M. on Aug. 18 to seek his collaboration or resignation. They included the head of the KGB security service for high officials, Major General Yuri S. Fekhanov, and two of his senior aides; Oleg Shustin, the chief of Mr. Gorbachev's Communist Party staff; Oleg Baklanov, a deputy chairman of the Defense Council; General Vitali Varennikov of the army, and, most disquieting, Valeri I. Boldin, the chief of the president's staff.

The inclusion of Mr. Boldin in the conspiracy raised questions about how accurate or complete the information was that reached Mr. Gorbachev, at least in recent months.

The involvement in the coup of people so close to Mr. Gorbachev underscored the isolation he now faces in the Kremlin. The plotters were not only men he had appointed but also people who had served him personally for years.

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— SERGE SCHMEMMANN

## West's Communists Cast for a New Role

By Barry James

International Herald Tribune

The doctrine that once provided a beacon to intellectuals and hope for downtrodden workers has turned into an embarrassment for many of the parties around the world that still proclaim the name Communist.

A few Western redoubts of Marxist orthodoxy, like the more doctrinaire of the Greek Communist parties, the KKE, and the Portuguese Communist Party, joined the likes of Iraq, Libya and North Korea in hailing the attempted coup in Moscow last week.

But other Communists in the West sought to distance themselves from the Soviet party in an attempt to avoid collateral damage spilling over from revelations about its role in the putsch and its ensuing implosion.

The leadership of the French Communist Party, the PCF, which now attracts little more than 7 percent of the electorate compared with 28 percent after World War II, remained silent about the events in the Soviet Union, which only served to draw attention to its own hard-line stance and glacial attitude toward change.

The secretary-general of the Spanish Communist Party, Julio Anguita, stressed his organization's democratic credentials in fighting the overthrow of fascism and said it had nothing to do with the Soviet Communist Party.

But he said that the word "Communist" could still not be given up, an assertion that is certain to come under attack at the party's next congress in December, when advocates of change are expected to press for a new name and a total reorganization.

The former Italian Communist Party, the largest in the West, has already ditched the name Communist — it calls itself the Democratic Party of the Left, or PDS — and places the hammer and sickle in second place beneath its new emblem, a spreading oak tree.

The party has virtually written off communism in the Soviet Union. Its newspaper, L'Unità, wrote an editorial for the Soviet party, accusing it of separating the idea of the equality of man from the concepts of liberty and democracy and of having created "an authoritarian and oppressive political regime."

One factor that could seriously damage the Western Communist parties is revelation of their past close links with the Kremlin if KGB files are opened up.

For much of this century, Marxism has been a point of reference for many intellectuals. They went to Stalinist Russia and saw only what they wanted to see or what the secret police wanted them to see and then returned with utopian tales — like Lincoln Steffens, who proclaimed, "I have been over into the future, and it works."

Both the French and Italian parties came out of the war with their honor intact, because of their role in the Resistance and their consistent opposition to fascism. The war turned the parties from clandestine groups of plotters into mass organizations that declared their willingness to work with all democratic forces and pushed new ideas onto the agenda, such as women's rights.

But the cooperation was short-lived. Communist ministers were booted out of the French and Italian governments in May, 1947 and both parties lost elections the following year, by which time the onset of the Cold War had stifled debate and pushed the parties into a long Stalinist freeze.

Despite the mood of repression, many intellectuals continued to support the party, turning a blind eye to its ruthless expediency and atrocities.

Albert Camus was one of the first writers on the left to describe

communism as nihilistic, deterministic, absolutely totalitarian and ultimately more dangerous than fascism.

His words proved prophetic a few years later when Soviet troops marched in to crush the Hungarian revolution and Nikita S. Khrushchev in 1956 revealed the extent of Stalinist atrocities in a secret Kremlin speech.

From that time, Communist parties in the West sought to become increasingly independent of Moscow, creating a softer brand of Marxism in the 1970s called Eurocommunism.

Nepal is about the only country where communism is gaining ground by democratic means. Elsewhere guerrilla groups continue to fight under the sign of the hammer and sickle, reinforcing communism's reputation for terrorism and armed militancy. The 16,000-member New People's Army has waged war for the past 22 years to establish communism in the Philippines.

But President Corason C. Aquino of the Philippines cast doubts on the patriotism of people who can fight in such a cause, like the members of the New People's Army attempting to turn her country into a Marxist state.

"How can presumed patriots who love their country opt for a system that has been and continues to be rejected by nearly practically all of the citizens of the world, specially by those who have been under Communist rule the longest?" she asked.

## Plotters Seized Nuclear Codes From Gorbachev

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The plotters who tried to depose President Mikhail S. Gorbachev last week took a briefcase containing codes and communications equipment for launching the Soviet Union's nuclear arsenal, a Gorbachev aide said.

But the aide, Anatoli Chernyayev, a Gorbachev assistant who was with the president during the coup attempt, said no Soviet television could not have used the codes without the president's help.

The new Soviet defense minister, Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, also said in a broadcast interview that those behind the coup, some of whom may still be at large, never had the ability to launch a nuclear strike using the codes and equipment.

"I am sure this will not happen," he said. He did not elaborate.

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## High Party Aide a Suicide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — The Communist Party official responsible for administering its enormous wealth committed suicide Monday by jumping from his seventh-floor apartment, the KGB said.

The official, Nikolai E. Kruchina, business manager of the party's Central Committee, left behind a suicide note, the KGB said, but did not disclose its contents.

Mr. Kruchina, 63, was the third senior figure in Soviet politics to have died in the aftermath of the failed coup. His name has not been publicly linked to coup plotters.

Marshal Sergei F. Akhromeyev, chief military adviser to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, hanged himself in his Kremlin office Saturday. The Soviet chief prosecutor, Nikolai Trubin, told the newspaper Komсомolskaya Pravda that seven of the eight coup leaders now in custody had implicated General Akhromeyev.

The eighth, Interior Minister Boris K. Pugo was found dying of a gunshot wound on Thursday by police coming to arrest him. Initial reports said he committed suicide, but his arresters later said he may have been killed, citing the location of his gun in relation to his body.

Since 1983, Mr. Kruchina had been the party's administrator of affairs, responsible for its budget, finances, property estimated at nearly 5 billion rubles and publications.

Mr. Kruchina presented the party's budget to a party congress last year. He was criticized by some who claimed the budget obscured many hidden assets and activities.

The Central Committee's Moscow headquarters have been closed and party archives seized.

(AP, Reuters)

## Secret Police Leaders Begin Shakeup to Curb Authority

By David Remnick

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The new leadership of the KGB will begin a major structural alteration that will prevent the security apparatus from "committing anti-constitutional acts" in the future, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev said Monday.

With the former KGB chief, Vladimir A. Kryuchkov, now in custody and under interrogation for what appears to have been his pivotal role in the coup last week, Mr. Gorbachev has also put the KGB's thousands of troops and border guards under the army and fired Mr. Kryuchkov's deputy, Viktor Grushko, now in jail.

"We will build an impenetrable shield to prevent the security organs from committing anti-constitutional acts," Mr. Gorbachev said, accusing the old guard of using the security organs as a means of "political struggle."

The new KGB chief, Vadim V. Bakatin, is now expected to dismiss a host of generals and other officers in a shakeout resembling the one under way in the Ministry of Defense.

The KGB, for decades the main organ of Soviet state control, played a key role in the coup. Some of Mr. Gorbachev's closest aides betrayed him. Valeri Boldin, Mr. Gorbachev's chief of staff in the party, a figure nearly as close to the Soviet leader as John H. Sununu is to President George Bush, reported to the KGB and was a coup leader.

Mr. Bakatin is considered an advocate of change mainly because of the way he infuriated Communist hard-liners. He was fired as interior minister last year when he gave some control of the police to the republics. His replacement was Boris K. Pugo, a leader of the junta who died, perhaps by his own hand, after it collapsed.

Mr. Bakatin will play a key role in trying to uncover the depth of the KGB's participation in the coup.

One problem is that Kryuchkov is a

very cunning guy, and the KGB has been burning documents nonstop ever since the 22d of August, if not before," said D. Kalugin, a former KGB general who maintains close contact with many of his former colleagues.

Mr. Kalugin, a former KGB colonel, Mikhail Lyubimov, and other sources described the huge agency, which employs at least a million people and has countless informers here and abroad, as deeply divided. He said that in recent weeks, many KGB officers have joined a secret service in Russia loyal to Boris N. Yeltsin.

Divisions in the KGB also helped undermine the coup itself. A KGB major general, Viktor Karpukhin, said in an interview with the newspaper Rossiya that Mr. Kryuchkov called him some time after 5 A.M. Monday and instructed him and his anti-terrorist troops to storm the Russian parliament building that afternoon, arrest Mr. Yeltsin and bring him to a "special location."

"From the very beginning, I did everything to avoid fulfilling the orders of the KGB," General Karpukhin said.

"It's extraordinary, but the KGB lost its discipline," said Yuri Shchekolikhin, a journalist at Literaturnaya Gazeta with sources in the KGB.

Sergei Alexeyev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet's constitutional watchdog committee, said the KGB, which combines the functions of a dozen U.S. intelligence and security organs, should "liquidate" nearly all its "nonessential" powers. He said the KGB, with close participation of the republics, should be in charge only of foreign intelligence and government security.

Numerous republics, from Russia to the Baltic states to Uzbekistan, have set up their own KGB departments that are under the control of the republican authorities. Graham Fuller, a former vice-chairman of the CIA's national intelligence council,

said that the next critical reform will be a deeper separation of powers, resembling the situation in the United States with its CIA, FBI, National Security Council and other bureaucracies.

Several deputies said that Mr. Bakatin must act quickly to prevent KGB agents guilty of state subversion from any acts of subterfuge or revenge. "There has to be a purge of the KGB, a complete housecleaning," said Giorgi A. Arbatov, an academician.

When Mr. Bakatin takes over, he will be faced with yet another dilemma: how much truth to tell about the operations and history of the KGB and the Soviet Union itself.

Over the years, the KGB has established a network of agents and informers in every corner of Soviet life, and a flood of revelations would undoubtedly implicate not only high-ranking politicians and clergy, men, diplomats and entertainment stars, but also countless ordinary people.

## Kremlin May Return Honecker to Germany

By Marc Fisher

Washington Post Service

BONN — The former East German Communist leader, Erich Honecker, who was smuggled to Moscow in March to avoid prosecution, will likely be returned to Germany by the Soviet Union, Soviet and German officials said Monday.

"There is no doubt Honecker will be extradited," Vladimir Lukin, chairman of the Russian Republic's parliamentary foreign affairs committee, told the German newspaper Bild.

The political rout of hard-liners in the Soviet Union this past week has cleared the way for Moscow to end its protection of Mr. Honecker, the Stalinist who resisted Mikhail S. Gorbachev's drive for change, a Bonn Foreign Ministry official said.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he expected the Soviet leaders, who are "now introducing basic reforms, will proceed according to the rule of law and judge this question differently."

Mr. Honecker, 79, was East Germany's unquestioned ruler for 18 years. He faces a life sentence for his order requiring East German border guards to shoot citizens trying to leave the country, an order that resulted in nearly 200 deaths.

Berlin's Justice Office issued an arrest warrant in November, but Soviet military authorities refused to hand over Mr. Honecker, who had sought refuge at a Soviet Army base in Eastern Germany.

In mid-March, without notifying the Bonn government, Soviet officials secretly moved Mr. Honecker and his wife to Moscow. Bonn sources said Monday night that authority for removal of Mr. Honecker from Germany came from the former Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitri T. Yazov, who has since been arrested for his role in the Soviet coup.

Although the German government protested the action, the response was softened by Bonn's reluctance to jeopardize the smooth withdrawal of the 360,000 Soviet troops left in Eastern Germany after unification.

That withdrawal, which has proceeded ahead of schedule, might now be accelerated, Mr. Genscher said Monday. He urged Soviet leaders to consider reviving their forces from Genscher's way to save money. More than 250,000 Soviet troops remain on bases inside eastern Germany, which is now part of NATO.

■ Trial of Mielke Dropped

The trial of Erich Mielke, former head of East Germany's Stasi secret police, was canceled Monday when a court ruled that he was too senile to face cross-examination, Agence France-Presse reported from Berlin.

In a statement, the Berlin Justice Ministry spokesman, Jutta Burghart, said a psychiatric appraisal of Mr. Mielke, who is 83, showed he was "permanently incapable of standing trial."

For investment information, read THE REPORT every Saturday in the IHT.



A Soviet woman from the Black Sea region and her daughter staging a hunger strike on Monday in Moscow. The woman said her home was taken away by Communist Party officials.



## COMMUNISM'S COLLAPSE: Repercussions are felt in Asian capitals and among the party faithful in France

## From Beijing, Concern but Little Change

By Sheryl WuDunn  
New York Times Service

BEIJING—Chinese officials interviewed privately say they believe China's internal politics are unlikely to be immediately affected by the collapse of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, except for a nationwide intensification of political education in China.

They also suggested that the blows to the Soviet Communists probably will cause a slowing down in the recent improvement of relations between Beijing and Moscow. So far there have been few signs of tension or stricter measures in Beijing, but the Chinese leadership

has been watching events with great concern, officials said.

Already there have been subtle changes in official propaganda, with the press praising the elderly, an apparent reference to the octogenarians who now rule China.

"Old cadres are the treasures of the party and nation," read an article in the official People's Daily on Saturday. An article in the same newspaper Sunday described the achievements of a model party member.

The official media have passed on only bits and pieces about the breakdown of communism in the

Soviet Union, but many people listen to foreign radio broadcasts.

In many neighborhoods of Beijing, where at night the sidewalks fill with families escaping the indoor heat, the talk in the last few nights has reflected both elation at the decay of the Soviet Communist Party and fear that the events in the Soviet Union may bring tighter controls in China.

"Everybody noticed the difference between what the papers said was happening in the Soviet Union and what we heard on Voice of America and the BBC, and that just got people more annoyed at the government," said a woman in her 30s.

"After this, they'll have to boost propaganda in the army to make sure soldiers fire on the people instead of backing off as they did in Moscow," she said.

Vice President Wang Zhen was quoted on television news Sunday as emphasizing party leadership in the army and the importance of the party played in helping the army quell the "counterrevolutionary rebellion," an allusion to the pro-democracy demonstrations of 1989.

Mr. Wang was quoted in People's Daily on Monday as saying, "There are people who say Marxism is outdated. That is completely false."

Officials say the government has not broadly circulated any internal documents carrying significant comments by Chinese leaders on the Soviet Union.

The party's internal documents, however, carried scores of translations of foreign reports and commentary about the Soviet Union. Many employees in military units were read cables describing the events.

Chinese leaders were apparently able to learn of the daily events in the Soviet Union by watching a video each day compiled from television footage from various countries. During this week's political study session, some officials watched a long video with clips of events from each day of the week.

One official said the party had been planning to publish a secret, comprehensive analysis of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but that the work had not yet been completed. Still, Chinese leaders had been expecting for many months that political turmoil would break out there.

"They had predicted something like this would happen," said an official in his 40s. "But it would not really influence China. The situation, the economy, the traditions are very different in the two countries."

"China is now very stable; it won't be like June 4 again," he added, referring to 1989.

Part of the reason for this, he and other officials said, was that since the collapse of communism in Romania and other Eastern European countries, the Chinese government, the party and the military apparatus have been steadily increasing re-education and political study at all levels.

Many officials say the Soviet coup failed because its leaders did not have enough control over the military, as the hard-line leaders in China have.

"In a coup, you don't look for a legal means to justify it—you grab power, make sure you have it, and then explain it," said a Chinese employee at a military unit.



The new Soviet defense minister, General Yevgeni Shaposhnikov, left, and an unidentified officer listening to Mr. Gorbachev's speech.

## Kaifu's Inaction Is Criticized

Now, Japan Moves to Support Baltics and Consider Aid

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO—In an echo of the criticism last winter over Japan's tentative role in the Gulf war, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has come under fire over what is widely perceived as his slowness last week in supporting the cause of democracy in the Soviet Union.

Partly as a result of the criticism, Mr. Kaifu's government moved quickly Monday to support the independence of the Baltic states and to indicate that Japan may soon soften its long-standing opposition to increasing economic aid to Moscow.

Japanese officials said Tokyo may expand its \$100 million program of technical and humanitarian assistance to include more food aid and technical exchanges. Japan is also considering paying some of the more than \$500 million the Soviet Union owes for Japanese exports.

"We have to do something," said a senior official. "But we will be putting most of our emphasis on humanitarian assistance."

Until now, Japan has rejected the idea of any expansion of aid to the Soviet Union until Moscow agrees to return four tiny islands in the Kuril chain north of Japan seized by the Soviet Army at the close of World War II.

The attacks on Mr. Kaifu have come from newspapers and politicians, including several who want him to step down from office when his term expires in October. Thus the prime minister's handling of the fast-moving situation in the Soviet Union appeared likely to continue as an issue in coming weeks.

Criticism focused on the first day of the coup

attempt on Aug. 19, when other leaders of industrial democracies were denouncing the overthrow of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Mr. Kaifu, however, said merely that the ouster was "probably" unconstitutional and had created an "abnormal" situation.

He also said he hoped that the policies of perestroika would continue under the new regime, which sounded to many as if he had accepted the coup as an accomplished fact. Japanese officials did not fully oppose the coup until it was on its way to being undone.

Among the critical newspapers was the Japan Economic Journal, which ridiculed the prime minister's failure to define the overthrow as a coup until other Western leaders did. A prominent professor of politics wrote in a separate column that Mr. Kaifu acted like a leader of a small country.

Some of the sharpest criticism has come from people who want to bring Mr. Kaifu's term to an end this fall. Kiuchi Miyazawa, a former finance minister and leading aspirant for the job, said Japan should have said right away that it would not recognize the coup leaders, as the United States did.

"I don't know what happened to Prime Minister Kaifu," he said.

The Asahi newspaper reported that several opponents of Mr. Kaifu vented their anger at a meeting last week of the ruling party's Policy Affairs Research Council. Shintaro Ishihara, a prominent conservative, said the prime minister "doesn't understand anything," the paper reported.

A spokesman for the government rejected the criticism Monday, saying the delays in responding were caused by caution.

## Iran Offers to Host Muslim Meeting

Agence France-Presse

TEHRAN—Iran could host a meeting of leaders from the Soviet Muslim republics to create a "common stance" on future ties to Soviet authority, the Tehran Times said Monday.

"Iran does not wish to interfere in the internal affairs of the Soviet Union," the newspaper said, but Tehran "might be a suitable venue for a meeting of the leaders of Muslim republics." The English-language daily usually reflects the government's views.

It said the meeting was necessary because the "United States is in a hurry to precipitate the disintegration of the Soviet Union" and because the president of the Russian Republic, Boris N. Yeltsin, "favors granting independence to the republics."

"The position of Soviet republics with Muslim populations, however, still remains uncertain," it said.

"They have exhibited inconsistent responses and shifting points of views during the recent events. This type of indecision and lack of determination at a time when the Soviet Union is going through one of its most historic periods is indeed very deplorable."

"Leaders of the Muslim republics in the Soviet Union should put aside their differences and adopt a common stance," the paper said.

Many officials say the Soviet coup failed because its leaders did not have enough control over the military, as the hard-line leaders in China have.

"In a coup, you don't look for a legal means to justify it—you grab power, make sure you have it, and then explain it," said a Chinese employee at a military unit.



Nationalists demonstrating Monday near the Russian Republic building in Moscow. They demanded that those who plotted the coup should serve only life sentences.

## AID: U.K. to Urge Action by Bush GORBACHEV: Still Large Amid the Soviet Storm

(Continued from Page 1)

day to begin coordinating a response by the G-7 to the apparent collapse of Communist authority in the Soviet Union.

The Western leaders are also preparing to send their finance ministers to Moscow next month for a joint meeting with officials there to discuss ways to help the Soviet Union, diplomats said Monday.

In Moscow, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev told the Soviet parliament that Western leaders had expressed their willingness to increase economic assistance in discussions he has had with them since last week's failed coup.

But Western diplomats and analysts said the aid issue, which split the allies at last month's summit meeting in London, has become even more difficult to sort out because of the accelerating disintegration of the Soviet Union. Events in recent days suggest various republics and newly independent nations are likely to supplant the Soviet state as the focus of most key economic decisions.

Mr. Gorbachev, who has resisted proposals to adopt a market economy partly out of fear of arousing the ire of hard-line Communists and the Soviet military-industrial complex, acknowledged Monday that Moscow could no longer hold the reins of economic policymaking.

"We must decisively move the center of gravity in administering the economy" to the republican level, Mr. Gorbachev said. "Measures must include elimination of all obstacles to a market economy presented by the old structures and people."

Most Western aid, if it is to be

effective, should bypass the central authorities and flow directly to the republics, officials said.

With Boris N. Yeltsin, Russia's president and a strong advocate of a free market economy, emerging as the most powerful figure in the nation, some suggest caution in providing any large injection of cash, waiting until the Kremlin's central control over production and planning has been broken.

"Yeltsin's people are the only ones who seem to have any specific ideas about economic reform," said Robert Hormats, a former senior U.S. economic official who is vice chairman of Goldman Sachs International.

"You can provide technical assistance and loans for food and capital equipment now and begin negotiations with the Soviets about IMF membership," he added, "but at the same time you have to start shifting attention to the republics, who will increasingly control the future of the economy."

Mr. Bush and Mr. Major are meeting this week as part of an earlier arrangement in which the president invited the prime minister to join him during his vacation. While the discussions will remain "informal," a British spokesman said, they clearly "assume a higher importance" now.

At their London summit in mid-July, the G-7 leaders agreed to accept the Soviet Union as an associate member of the IMF and World Bank, which would encourage the lending institutions to provide greater technical help.

But at the insistence of the United States and Japan, they put off any decision on full membership, which would allow the Soviets to receive direct financial aid.

chev, a flash of determination in a storm of confusion.

He was the tragic hero thrust by fate and iron willpower to indisputable greatness as the man who broke the iron yoke of Communist dictatorship, only to become the victim of the very forces and traits on which he had relied, possibly to preside over the dismantling of the very union he had fought relentlessly to preserve.

And he was also still the symbol of whatever hope remained to salvage something of that union, whether in a federation, confederation or commonwealth, to safeguard the tender shoots of democracy he had planted.

Though betrayed by his closest comrades and held by many of the speakers as the real culprit in the coup as the man who had elevated the plotters to high office, Mr. Gorbachev was still the president of the Soviet Union.

That was his power. The "democratic forces" that had defied the coup had done so in the name of rescuing him and the constitutional order he represented. And any attempt to resist the powerful centrifugal forces that threatened to wrench the union apart had to rally around the "center," Mr. Gorbachev, and to safeguard his authority.

In arguably the most eloquent speech of Monday's session, Anatoli A. Sobchak, the mayor of Leningrad who had skillfully blocked the plotters from his city, turned on the deputies for their timidity and urged vision and argued strongly against the rush to dismantle central authority. It was to preserve orderly authority, he reminded the

deputies, that they had fought for the release of Mr. Gorbachev.

Addressing by name the president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, one of the driving forces behind a new union treaty before the coup who rose Monday to demand the dissolution of the central government, Mr. Sobchak declared that the danger of hurried decisions was "ten times greater than yesterday."

"We are deciding the future of our country, the future of mankind," he said. "This is not the time to dismantle state authority. Some say out the president, some say dissolve the Supreme Soviet, but then we have no government. What we need now is to assure a continuity of authority."

If that bid succeeded, and the Soviet Union emerged from the wrenching debate in some form of confederative democracy, Mr. Gorbachev would probably find himself thrust aside in national elections — quite possibly by Mr. Sobchak, who has emerged as one of the most attractive of the new wave of politicians.

But he could leave claiming that despite his grave political mistakes, especially in the latter years of perestroika, that he had succeeded in his mission to bring democracy to the Soviet Union almost without bloodshed.

Whatever accusations were now leveled at the president — that the aides he picked turned out to be intransigent reactionaries, that he had wavered in introducing radical change, that he had tried to "reform the unreformable," as Mr. Sobchak said of the Communist Party — it could be argued that by

maintaining his grip on the old order for as long as he could, he had given time for democratic forces to gain enough self-confidence and momentum to stand up to the final gasp of the Communists.

A year earlier, even a half-year earlier — before Mr. Yeltsin was elected president, before the union treaty was conceived, before the shootings in Lithuania had drawn the lines of battle — it is open to question whether Soviets were ready to face down the plotters. Members of the elite "Alpha" commandos of the KGB who were to storm Boris N. Yeltsin's headquarters refused to do so because of the outcry that had followed the shootings in Vilnius.

So too with Mr. Gorbachev. He had evolved with perestroika, granting freedoms in ever-quickenening doses and often when no choice was left, but always holding to a few central principles: to bring along the massive apparatus that had ruled the Soviet Union for 70 years without pushing it to rebellion, to remain true to the basic goals of perestroika, to maintain unity.

In many ways he failed. He tried, as Mr. Sobchak said Monday, to always link the pace of change in society to the pace of change in the Communist Party, even when the party made clear it would budge no more. When the gap between the democrats and the old order became too broad to bridge, he cast his lot with the conservatives.

But at least he gave time for "new thinking" to take hold. "They believed that they could manipulate the people," he said. "But the country had changed, and that was a major mistake on their part."

## BALTICS: Bush Awaits Stability CAUTION: Restraint in West

(Continued from Page 1)

lish diplomatic relations, and the Danish government said Ambassador Otto Borch would fly to the Latvian capital, Riga, and seek accreditation for all three republics.

Lithuania declared its independence in March 1990, while Latvia and Estonia issued declarations during the power vacuum of last week's failed coup in Moscow. Such major powers as United States, Britain, France and Canada have never recognized the annexation by Moscow of the Baltic states in 1940, but Western nations chose not to challenge the Kremlin by sending ambassadors.

Mr. Bush on Monday signaled that the shifting power centers in the Soviet Union remained a concern to the White House, saying: "I don't want to be a part of making a mistake that might contribute to some kind of anarchy in the Soviet Union."

Washington, he said, has a "special responsibility" in that regard. Full independence for the Baltics, Mr. Bush warned, "has effects on other countries, it has effects on Yugoslavia, for example." The Baltics' intended affiliation with the Soviet central government remains "murky," he added.

In Paris, Foreign Minister Roland Dumas said France "is ready to establish relations with the three Baltic states" and hopes the entire European Community will follow suit.

Germany has invited Baltic officials to Bonn on Tuesday to discuss diplomatic representation once the Baltics gain independence, and the Vatican said it would reopen its diplomatic offices in the region as soon as possible.

■ Lithuania Issues Visas  
Lithuania began issuing its own visas and putting customs officials at its borders on Monday but Soviet KGB guards continued to man most entry points, Reuters reported from Vilnius.

Travelers entering Lithuania at Vilnius airport on Monday passed through Soviet KGB border controls as usual. They had to pass Soviet customs checks before having their passports stamped with Lithuanian visas.

"The KGB works according to old rules and laws and they have to change but they have no orders to change yet," said the Lithuanian visa department chief, Darius Setauskas.

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Although the Bush administration appeared to have been steeled by some insights into fundamental Soviet attitudes gleaned from treaty negotiations and other exchanges with Moscow policymakers, most officials stressed that U.S. reactions had been basically dictated by a fundamental readiness to contemplate the collapse of the Soviet system.

"Too many European leaders still think of the modern state as a succession of governments, that hand over power to one another," a European official said. Washington, in contrast, has pressed harder to pry loose the Communist system that held together the Soviet Union.

That view of state power probably helped slow reactions to the Soviet takeover last week among European leaders, and they again appeared less prepared than Mr. Bush when the direction of events was suddenly reversed.

In the space of a few hours, what had been a successful drive to stage off a coup unleashed a tidal wave that is flattening the Soviet system.

Sounding shaken when the Gorbachev era seemed to be destined for eclipse, European leaders echoed the U.S. lead in opposing the coup. The moment the hard-liners were routed, German and French officials quickly blamed Washington for possibly having precipitated the coup by refusing more lavish aid to Mr. Gorbachev.

"How could they be so worried about a coup that already had proved the best development in Soviet history since Mr. Gorbachev's arrival to power?" a U.S. policymaker asked.

(Continued from Page 1)

siding with the Nazi invaders in World War II, for example.

Of all the independence-minded republics, the Ukraine — which historically has been fought over by Russia and Poland — raises the greatest risk of major foreign complications in the event of conflict over its immediate future.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, who encouraged separatism, has voiced objections to any unilateral departure by the Ukraine, and his aides have said in conversations in the past that a move toward independence would have to take the form of partition, leaving the Russianized eastern Ukraine under Moscow.

Although the Ukraine is one of the three republics in which Soviet strategic nuclear weapons are located, along with Russia and Kazakhstan, the silo-based missiles there are the oldest part of the Soviet arsenal.

Moscow's readiness to phase out the missiles in the Ukraine was reflected in the Soviet negotiating approach that led to agreement earlier this year on a START treaty.

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## Solzhenitsyn Withholds Comment on Changes

Reuters

NEW YORK — The exiled Soviet author, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who spent a lifetime exposing Soviet totalitarianism, declined comment Monday on the events in his homeland.

The author's wife, Natalya, said in a telephone interview that neither she nor her husband would comment because "the events are not finished yet. Every hour it changes."



## Revisiting Past's 'Houses of Tomorrow'

By Eve M. Kahn  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans have longed for miracle houses for nearly two centuries. Every few years, for a moment or two, those wishes seem to be granted. A visionary proposes to build dwellings that are simple, handsome, cheap to construct, maintenance-free and likely to solve the United States' housing crisis, leave the environment relatively unscathed and inspire contented living.

Domestic prophets have ranged from familiar names like Thomas Edison and Frank Lloyd Wright to Orson Squire Fowler, a mid-19th-century physiologist who briefly became convinced that all houses should have eight sides and concrete walls.

Such dreamers have at least one thing in common: although the public rejected most of their ideas as too far-fetched or too rigid to live with, a few of their suggestions made it into the mainstream.

Built-in cigarette lighters and toilets that weigh their users did not catch on. But the popularity of closet lights, dimmer switches, garage door openers, central heating, soundproof walls and indoor plumbing can all be attributed in part to the visionary designers of futuristic houses.

"The urge to build dream houses is very strongly felt, and some of the innovations from them last," said H. Ward Jandl, principal author of "Yesterday's Houses of Tomorrow," a study of 12 noble residential proposals. The book will be published next month by the Preservation Press.

MORE than half of the creators mentioned in the volume have been largely forgotten, said Jandl, who is chief of Technical Preservation Services for the National Park Service.

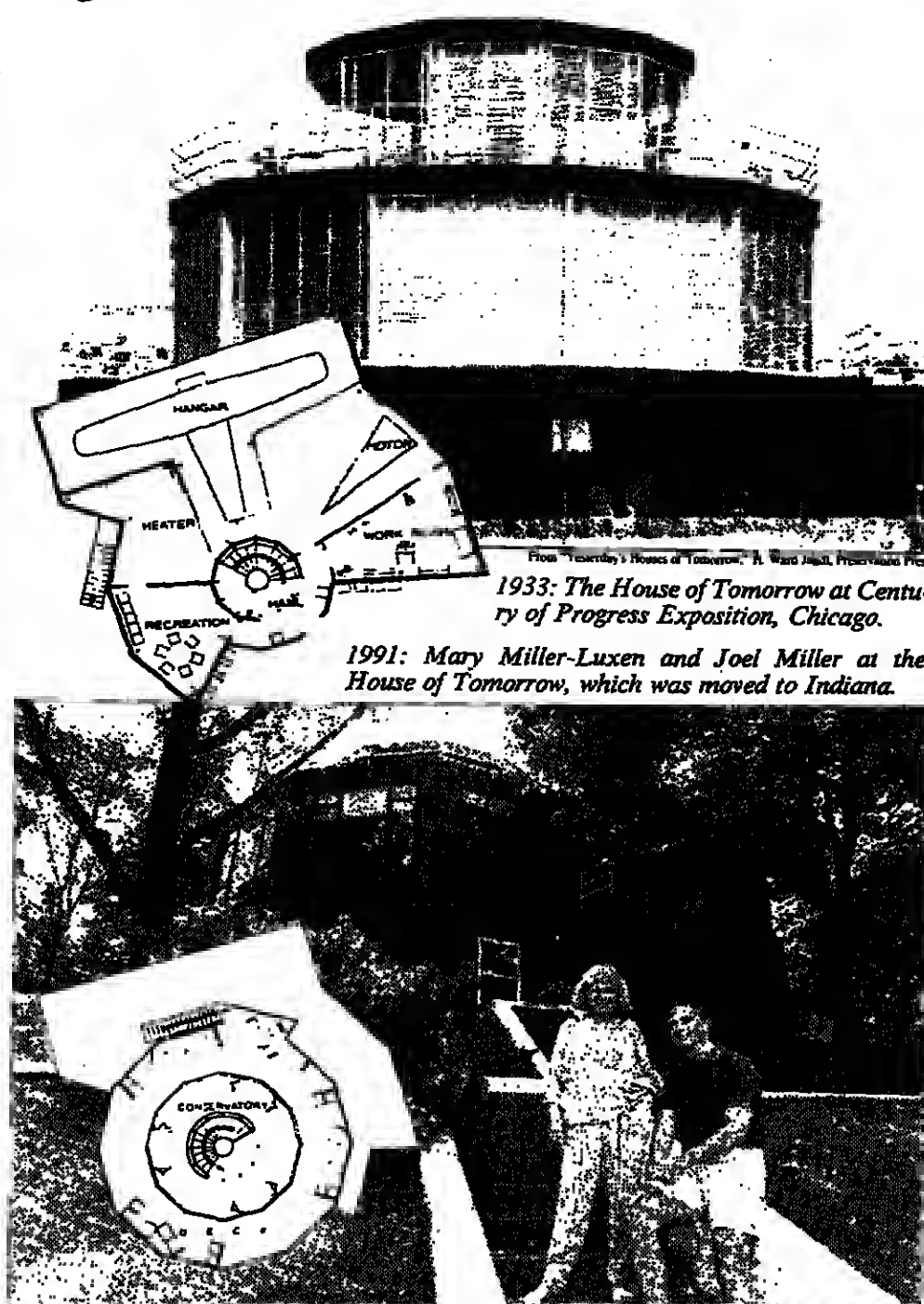
But thousands of houses they planned or inspired still stand, he added, and most of the owners of these buildings know they live someplace special.

"They're very proud and very appreciative of what they have," Jandl said.

Thomas Brennan, an actor and director in Upper Montclair, New Jersey, lives in one of a handful of poured concrete houses built around 1915 with techniques developed by Thomas Edison. The house, he said, "was made just like a piece of sculpture." Concrete was pumped into huge molds on the site. "I've never seen a home like it," he said, "and I've never had any leaks."

Mary Miller-Luxen owns a 12-sided glass-walled dwelling in Beverly Shores, Indiana. When it was exhibited at the Century of Progress International Exposition in Chicago in 1933 and 1934, it was known as the House of Tomorrow and visited by more than a million people. "Its history is very exciting," she said. "I have the first dishwasher ever made. Not that it works."

The only unqualified success sto-



Jim Foster for The New York Times

ry in the book portrays Catharine Beecher, a 19th-century advocate of efficient house design.

With her sister Harriet, who wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," she wrote books that recommended built-in cabinets, continuous kitchen countertops, indoor toilets and central heating — all features now taken for granted. The sad spot in her story is the fact that she never designed a house for herself.

Orson Squire Fowler's account is less cheerful. In 1848, with a book called "A Home for All," this leading physiologist and phrenologist turned from studying skull shapes to declaring that octagonal residences surpass all others. Eight-sided houses, he said, shorten distances between rooms, maximize interior space and contain few hard-to-finish right-angled corners.

Hundreds of octagons arose, but building fervor slackened off after a financial panic in 1857. Disappoint-

ed, Fowler lost interest in eight-sidedness, and his 1887 obituary did not even mention his flirtation with architecture. But ideas he supported, including water filters, glass walls and intercoms, persisted.

The 20th-century tales in "Houses of Tomorrow" are on a much grander scale, mainly because after 1900, serious housing hubris became possible.

New mass-production processes tempted many designers to boast that they could churn out houses as quickly as cars, and an eager public often responded by briefly suspending disbelief.

Around 1902, Thomas Edison developed ways to pump concrete into house-size molds and then, after a few days hardening, pop off the molds to expose a dwelling that needed only a few finishing touches.

He expected his creations to save trees and, for \$300 each, to enable what he called "the poorest

man among us" to buy a durable home.

Unfortunately, the molds proved more costly and difficult to maneuver than he anticipated, and more successful ventures like the phonograph and motion picture camera distracted him.

Although he contributed to housing history by making factory-produced residences palatable, only a handful of buildings were constructed according to his plans. Brennan's house was one of the first. "It amazes me that the idea didn't get any further than it did," he said. The boxy two-story structure has classical pilasters at its corners and a classical parapet along its roof. Edison hoped to add hominess to concrete with these traditional details.

The four-bedroom interior has changed little since it was poured in 1912, although Brennan has covered the floors with carpet or wood

strips to protect his three children from bruises and broken bones.

Edison's experiment may have been the last time, until post-Modernism came to the fore in 1980s, that anyone presented a futuristic house that bowed to the past. The other houses of tomorrow in the book look at very least streamlined.

Buckminster Fuller's 1929 and 1945 Dymaxion dwellings — squat polygonal or cylindrical homes — were supported by central masts and full of new technology, including pneumatic beds, soundproof walls and kitchen waste-disposal units. Only prototypes were ever built, despite widespread forecasts of mass production and bargain prices.

Even less cozy, and equally lauded at its debut, was the circa-1935 Motobome, prefabricated structures clad with a mixture of asbestos and cement whose plumbing, heating and electrical machinery was confined to a central "motor-unit."

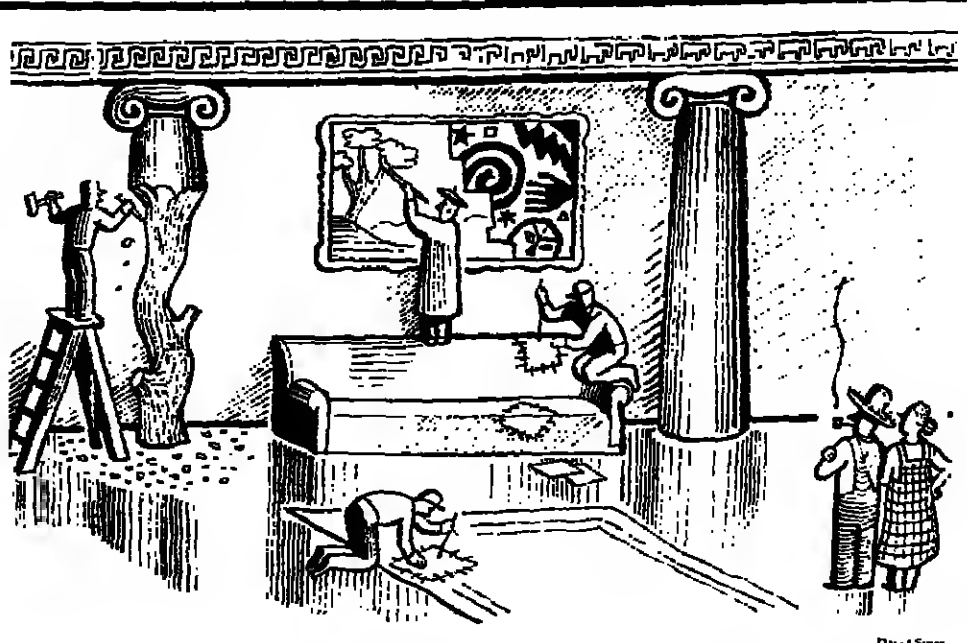
Designed by Robert W. McLaughlin Jr. in pared-down Bauhaus style, Motobomes offered not only built-in cigarette lighters and toilets that weighed their users, but also books that explained how to landscape and maintain the houses and even how to cook and raise children there.

ABOUT 150 of them were built, spreading innovative house parts like aluminum, plywood, asbestos and closet lights from New York City to Kansas. The venture failed after only three years of production, Jandl explains, because in 1935 the public still feared both prefabrication and modern architecture.

The House of Tomorrow, exhibited at the Chicago International Exposition in 1933 and 1934 and then moved to Beverly Shores, Indiana, similarly scared away customers and was never replicated, but bore other kinds of fruit.

Designed by George Keck with his brother William, the building is considered the United States' first glass house. Its 14 odd-shaped rooms originally included an airplane hangar, and they are illuminated by nearly 40 picture windows. Mary Miller-Luxen moved into the house 33 years ago and raised six children there. "It's extremely flexible," she said. "The cocktail lounge is now a guest room and study, and the hangar is now a living room."

Her son Joel Miller, a sales manager, said, "I've traveled all over, and I've never seen anything that closely approximates our house."



David Sear

## Politically Correct Decor

In U.S. of '90s, Home Is Where the Conscience Is

By Marian McEvoy

NEW YORK — If the 1980s go down in American history as the "glitz decade," the 1990s are bound to be remembered as the years of "political correctness." Never before has a nation of hell-bent-on-pleasure-seekers made more of an effort to curb their consuming instincts. One must not overdo it. One must not offend. One must not make haste, not waste. Above all, one must be sensitive.

Like most fads, the new '90s awareness might not last indefinitely, but it's surely an across-the-board phenomenon.

It has actually become chic to consider the repercussions of what we do and how we do it. In just two years, the way we speak, gesture, eat, travel, read, drive and clothe and amuse ourselves has gone through some pretty staggering changes. (The cocktail-less cocktail party, the urban compost heap and the aerosol-less hairspray would have been almost blasphemous six years ago.) Throw in a mild-to-severe recession and a dizzy global environment, and it's no wonder the times they are a-changin'.

A politically correct lifestyle is definitely something to strive for, but it's not easy to attain. In fact, it goes way beyond substituting African American for black or ordering fire range shute mushrooms in lieu of prime ribs. It's not enough to retire one's Blackgum mink. South African diamonds or jokes about Liberians. You've got to own or rent a place that reflects thought, fairness and, why not, global concern.

Today, home is where the conscience is. America's cleverest architects and interior designers have seen the writing on the walls: the shift from "luxury" to "reality" is well under way.

Those in the "shelter magazine" (horrible term!) business are featuring exteriors and interiors that evoke heartfelt style and a certain calm sense of quality. Whether thoughtfully minimal or bravely festooned, a house is not a home if it looks like there's too much money involved. Those who cling to their gold-plated bathroom fixtures and wall-to-wall pile shags probably think it's still O.K. to smoke in an oxygen tent.

M ANMADE opulence is out — nature in all its surprising forms and colors is back in style. "Do like God does" seems to be the leitmotif of America's best interior designers. They're giving us indoor gardens that look like mini rain forests; tables that are (or look like) tree stumps; ashtrays made of fossils; candles scented with essences of vegetables; towels and sheets woven from unbleached, untreated and possibly untouched cotton; and, finally a proliferation of prints and drawings of dogs, bison, rolling plains, and seas in turmoil.

Straightforward, decidedly unfriendly Shaker and Mission furniture, the real McCoy or good reproductions showing up in hip Manhattan teenagers' walk-ups. And there's a network of new shops doing a bang-up business in homey, hand-wrought arts and crafts, gourds, branding irons, corn-grinders, stew ladles and spinning wheels.

It's clear that plastic is pretty much kaput. So are industrial floorings, factory lighting and high-tech anything. (I even saw a television framed in twigs.) And somebody told me about a new telephone that might alter the history of communications — it weighs five pounds and it's made of terra-cotta. We'll get back to that later . . .

Marian McEvoy is editor-in-chief of Elle Decor in New York.

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## STYLE MAKERS

Geoffrey Beene  
GEOMETRY IN FASHION  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Geoffrey Beene has a new showroom for what he calls "downtown ready to wear," at 37 West 37th Street.

A series of reflector planes — marble, lacquer, silver leaf — it is an appropriate background for his clothes. It also includes prototypes for a line of Beene furniture. The space is a homage to the Wiener Werkstätte, the Austrian craft studio founded in 1903, and a laboratory for geometric objects in black, white and silver.

"My clothes are liquid geometry," Beene said. "By the time you put a pattern on paper, it looks like geometry. Once the clothes are made, they're collapsed geometry."

On the foyer walls, Joe Eola painted Beene's designs on lithe, elongated women, making the entire room a mural. In the showroom, matte silver leaf contrasts with black lacquer walls. The black marble floor is bordered with white, and again in beige. The furniture, all black and white, is a mix of antiques, new furniture and prototypes for Beene's designs.

Elaine Louie

## A Fragile Craft

EGGS AND JEWELRY  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "Most people don't like to work with eggs because they are very fragile," Christopher Durham said, "but they are a lot easier to work with than most things."

Durham decorates ostrich eggs

that open to display antique jewelry, pocket watches and tiny music boxes. He paints some in motifs from Mother Goose tales and "Alice in Wonderland." Others have Victorian designs.

Last Easter he was commissioned by Van Cleef & Arpels to design eggs for the jewelry store's window display on Fifth Avenue.

Durham, 32, began as a child, painting chicken eggs for Christmas ornaments on his parents' farm and petting zoo in Virginia.

But inspiration came at a museum, when he first saw Fabergé eggs from imperial Russia.

When the ostriches at his family's zoo laid eggs that his parents did not plan to hatch, they were given to him. Now he buys hollow ostrich eggs from South Africa.

He sketches the design on the outside and completes it in acrylic paint. He treats the inside with an epoxy mixture, the top of the interior is lined in velvet, and the bottom is fitted with a round wooden base.

The egg is sprayed with an acrylic coating, trimmed in jeweler's filigree and placed on a brass stand. Each egg takes 25 to 30 hours to complete, and prices start at \$600.

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**Herald Tribune**



# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Demise of the Party

It will take months, even years, for the world to grasp the implications of the Soviet Union's most incredible week since the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917. But in all the turmoil, few events matched the drama of Mikhail Gorbachev's renunciation on Saturday of the Communist Party. And few events held out as much promise for a true turn toward multiparty democracy.

By resigning as the party's chief and calling for the dissolution of its Central Committee, Mr. Gorbachev ratified the rebellious popular judgment on seven decades of Communist tyranny. Only the day before, he had loyally pledged the party's cause; hooted down by the Russian parliament, he abandoned overnight a lifetime of allegiance. His turnaround may enable him to stay on as symbolic head of state in a radically altered union.

As President George Bush is already learning, it is far from clear who speaks for this new Soviet Union — Mr. Gorbachev, or Boris Yeltsin, who has emerged as the dominant political figure. What is clear is that the Soviet Union is no longer a multiethnic empire dominated by the Communists and controlled from Moscow. And as the party collapses, so too do the impediments to political pluralism and regional autonomy.

With Mr. Yeltsin's evident encouragement, the Baltic states, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and others want out. This unraveling is happening so fast that there are

only proximate answers to new questions. Who will manage the economy? And who will control the defense establishment? These are questions for Soviet citizens, freed now from the party's yoke, to decide.

For this has been their revolution. The collapse of communism was not brought about by Western military might, though years of patient NATO resolve played a big part. Nor was this revolt spawned at CIA headquarters. What undid the Communist Party and Lenin's revolution was massive questioning of inherited ideas and the growing ascendancy of new and predominantly Western values. This, together with the market economy's promise of a more prosperous life, was what emboldened Soviet demonstrators to face tanks in Moscow.

Some hopes of the new revolutionaries may prove as impossible to realize as the dreams of universal justice that invigorated the original Communists. And it is true that the Soviet rebels and their leaders have tasted freedom only briefly, and that in good part thanks to Mr. Gorbachev. Democrats everywhere have learned that the essential corollary of majority rule is respect for minority rights, and that a multiplicity of factions is the best safeguard against single-party despotism. This is a lesson that enthusiastic Soviet recruits to the fledgling democratic order need, in their moment of euphoria, to weigh.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Soviet Aid Starts at Home

Near the Caspian Sea, in the republic of Kazakhstan, lies the Tengiz oil field — one of the largest in the world, with gigantic reserves. The Soviet Union is having trouble bringing it into production and has been negotiating a joint venture with a U.S. company, Chevron. In full production, the field could earn billions of dollars a year. Oil and gas are the country's leading exports and its only hope of earning large revenues quickly.

But the joint venture has run into trouble. There has been a hostile political reaction, including charges by some that the deal is a giveaway to foreigners. The government has enacted legislation to encourage foreign investment, but no one knows yet how it will be administered. There are also major constitutional issues to be settled. Chevron is not going to sign anything further until the union treaty is concluded, redefining Moscow's relationship with the republics and giving them taxing authority. Chevron wants to know with whom it is dealing in regard to taxation. Boris Yeltsin's recent remarks, in the aftermath of the collapsed coup, suggest that he is going to insist on changes in the text that was to have been signed last week.

The Tengiz field is an important part of the rising debate about Western aid to the Soviet Union. The people are poor in a country with rich resources. They desperate-

ly need hard currency, and the most direct way to get it is to lift oil production back up to the level of several years ago. That requires capital, and one promising way to recruit capital is through joint ventures. But until the country can stabilize its legal structure, foreign investors will be wary.

Economic aid has many forms. It is beginning to look as though the Soviet Union may need short-term humanitarian aid — food — to get through the long winter ahead. Development aid is another matter. The need for development capital is enormous — far beyond the capacity of the rest of the world to provide in the form of grants or concessional low-interest loans. To attract capital and technology on the scale necessary, joint ventures like the Tengiz field are going to be essential.

The Soviet Union is going to have to generate most of its own aid. Thanks to its immense natural resources, it has the capacity to do that. Even with the current shortfalls of equipment and the epidemic of breakdowns, it is still the world's largest oil producer. But the Tengiz joint venture illustrates the questions the people of that country must resolve among themselves before foreign capital can play its part in the rescue of their economy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Keys to Competitiveness

Not long ago, in the 1960s, it seemed perfectly clear that the performance of the American economy depended solely on skillful management by a few technocrats in Washington. The country took for granted the basic trend of strong growth. That reassuring view of prosperity lasted from World War II to the early 1970s. Now, nearly two decades later, Americans have learned that the country's economic development depends on many variables that lie far beyond the conventional idea of economics — the kinds of houses in which Americans choose to live, for example, or the length of their children's summer vacations.

Doubts about U.S. competitiveness are growing. It is the effect of foreign companies' stunning successes in capturing large shares of American markets with products that are better than the domestic version, or cheaper, or both. The explanation used to be that they were just catching up with the advanced United States, and doing it with underpaid labor. But the time of catch-up is long over, and in the advanced countries of Europe, manufacturing labor is paid on average much more than in America. Why is it, then, that it is the United States that has the large and persistent trade deficit, that symbol of an eroding ability to compete?

The question has begun to bother a lot of Americans — and that is a healthy sign. They increasingly agree that faster rises in productivity are going to require, among

other things, more effective education of young Americans. The reason that Germans earn more for factory work than Americans is that German workers are more highly trained and better able to handle sophisticated equipment. Economic reform is going to have to start in the schools. That is why it is significant that in a recent poll a majority of the respondents — although only a bare majority — favored a longer school year.

Americans like to live in big houses — much bigger than those of their counterparts in Europe, let alone Japan. Public policy has vigorously supported that preference. But it means that a disproportionately large share of American capital investment goes into housing, leaving less for industrial development. Similarly, the United States, a country priding itself on its technical inventiveness, spends substantially less of its income on industrial research and development than its major competitors. One reason for that is the structure of U.S. finance, with its emphasis on very short-term returns.

None of these attitudes and customs will be changed by technicians in Washington adjusting this rate down and that one up. Raising economic performance is a highly participatory activity. It will happen only when, and if, people are ready to change the way they work, the way they live and the way they think about world competition.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Has Yeltsin Gone Too Far?

During a dramatic day that effectively ended Communist Party rule in the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev faded into a figurehead position as Boris Yeltsin emerged as the man who called the shots.

It was Mr. Yeltsin who fired the interim Gorbachev appointees in the KGB, armed forces and Ministry of Internal Affairs and selected reformers to clean house. It was Mr. Yeltsin who ordered the party's main newspapers, including Pravda, suspended and their printing plants confiscated. It was Mr. Yeltsin, a former Communist boss, who ordered the master created by Lenin and Stalin to cease its activities in Russia, the largest and most populous of the republics. It would be only a slight exaggeration to describe all this as the week's second coup.

but the extra-constitutional powers Mr. Yeltsin has bestowed on himself come too close to that. Just as the reactionary Gang of Eight discarded the Soviet Constitution, so has Mr. Yeltsin taken advantage of the confused situation to become far more than the Russian president voters elected him to be. He has the democratic interests of his nation at heart, but still we watch his accumulation of extra-constitutional powers with a sense of trepidation. We hope this is just a temporary phenomenon reflecting his conviction that the gains of democracy must be solidified before they again can be challenged by forces wanting to return the Soviet Union to its Stalinist past. But it is distressing that Mr. Yeltsin felt it necessary to close down newspapers. His action is arbitrary, anti-democratic and must be strongly condemned.

— The Baltimore Sun

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## OPINION

I AM SIGNING THIS DECREE MAKING YOU COMPLETELY POWERLESS, MIKHAIL SERGEYEVICH...



## No Tears for This Phantom Soviet Government

By John Bushnell

WASHINGTON — The Soviet coup failed because Russia had already become a democratic country. Boris Yeltsin was not the only popularly elected Russian leader. So were mayors Gavril Popov of Moscow and Anatoli Sobchak of Leningrad, the mayors of many other large cities, the legislators of the Russian parliament and the speaker of the Russian parliament.

Democratic institutions are thick on the Russian ground. American observers who thought that the coup might succeed, even if only temporarily, missed that fact because they had not observed the dramatic transformation of the Soviet political system during the past two years.

The Russian government under Boris Yeltsin and the governments of the other republics grew stronger and more assertive in the last year, the Soviet government increasingly weak. Mikhail Gorbachev issued emergency decrees, but he headed them. The Russian and other republic governments this year seized control of finances — to mention just one key level of power — and Mr. Gorbachev could do nothing about it.

The KGB and the ministries of Interior and Defense attempted to depose the governments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in January. They failed miserably because of resistance in the Baltics and because Mr. Yeltsin and the Russian government denounced the attempt and mobilized Russian opposition to that coup too.

In March the Soviet government banned demonstrations in Moscow as part of a maneuver to depose Mr. Yeltsin. The mayor of Moscow re-

scinded the ban, hundreds of thousands of Muscovites ignored the soldiers in the streets, and the Soviet government backed down.

Every attempt by the Soviet government to curb the growing power of the Russian government only bolstered the Russians. The coup was thus an effort by a debilitated Soviet government, which enjoyed no popular support, to destroy the strong Russian government, which had overwhelming popular support. How could the coup possibly have succeeded?

Ultimately, it failed because the Soviet government was too weak, and the Russian government was too strong.

In defeating it, the Russian government destroyed the Soviet government and with it the Soviet Union. The only member of the Soviet government of Aug. 19 left at nightfall on Aug. 23 was Mr. Gorbachev himself, and he survived only on the sufferance of Boris Yeltsin.

Mr. Gorbachev, while entitled to sympathy, has no political credibility in Russia and no authority. Meanwhile, the Russian government has claimed control over all institutions and economic resources on its territory. What is there now for a Soviet government to do?

All the other republics became independent de facto following the coup, whether they wanted to be or not. The phantom Soviet government cannot enforce authority over any republic, and

Boris Yeltsin has made it clear that Russia will leave it up to the other republics to decide their own destinies.

Perhaps some of the republics will seek loose confederation with Russia and a common market. Perhaps Russia will decide to accept confederation with some of them. Azerbaijan, Georgia and one or two of the Central Asian republics — because of the behavior of their leaderships — may well be spurned, and their political and economic prospects are bleak.

In any event, all of the republics will now take control over all institutions and all resources within their borders, just as Russia has. There is no role for a Soviet government to play here, either.

The Soviet Union died, a little more quickly than it otherwise would have, because of the coup. All that is left is a phantom government and a real but splintered army that will have to accept whatever Mr. Yeltsin and the leaders of the other republics decide to do with it.

Formal independence for whoever wants it is now only a matter of details and time — maybe months, maybe only weeks. The leaders of some of the independent countries may invent a new confederation, but it will not be called the Soviet Union, and it will bear little resemblance to the Soviet Union that has already passed into history.

The writer, a professor of Russian history at Northwestern University, returned from Moscow in June after a year conducting research. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## As Americans Celebrate, There Is Much to Ponder

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — In a week, in the twinkling of an eye, history has been unraveled and a great country transformed. We celebrate democracy's victory over an embedded tyranny. But what has happened is not a reason for us Americans to be smug: not if we think about how faithful we have been lately to our own values.

Law was a major theme in the resistance to the coup. The Russians who stood bravely against it called it "anti-constitutional," and that became a crucial concept. After the coup failed, the plotters were charged with criminal offenses and all who worked with them were made subject to investigation.

To pay such respect to constitutionalism and law is remarkable in a country where those ideas have been a bitter joke for more than 70 years. It is a dramatic demonstration of the longing for rules that bind the governors as well as the governed.

The United States has a written constitution that for 200 years has been enforced by judges. It guards America's guardians. So Americans believe and boast. But have we faithfully respected that tradition? Hardly. Just a few years ago, men close to the president conspired to violate laws passed by Congress. It would be hard to think of anything more plainly "anti-constitutional." Oliver North made it clear that he would not let the constitutional stand in the way of what he deemed the national interest.

In a constitutional state, the law surely should have called those men to account. The president should have had to answer to an impeachment inquiry. But voices on the right have mocked the attempt to bring the conspirators to justice. George Bush has evaded any meaningful inquiry into his role. And the public has hardly seemed to care.

Another important element in the Soviet events has been the demand for dispersion of authority. After the tragic experience of the Leninist system, people understood that centralization of power opened the way to tyranny. The framers of the American Constitution knew that. That is why they created a system of divided powers. But in recent years their system has been distorted by the unrelenting grab for more and more presidential power.

How far the tendency has gone was clear in the run-up to the Gulf war. The White House claimed that the president could go to war without approval by Congress. Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, a veteran of Congress and an ordinarily sensible man, endorsed that anti-constitutional claim of power.

An important factor in the quick collapse of the Soviet coup was the public's access to information. To Boris Yeltsin's defiance and others' the makers of the coup moved at once to suppress all but official newspapers and broadcasts. But glasnost had gone too far. The news got out. People tuned in to foreign broadcasts.

The writer is a former director of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. He contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

## Vengeance Could Ruin This Chance

By Susan Eisenhower

WASHINGTON — Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration of loyalty to the Communist Party as recently as Thursday, mingled with the account of his hardship and fear — isolated for 72 hours in the beautiful Crimea "with only a transistor radio" — irritated and angered Soviets everywhere. Many could only compare it to the miserable cells in which millions of faceless Soviets perished in the Siberian gulags.

Even Mr. Gorbachev's resignation as general secretary will not bridge the gap between him and the people.

The country is now in a fragile and potentially dangerous situation. History tells us that "people power" in Russia should be used with great care. A patient and passive people, Russians have been long-suffering only until something snaps. When it happens, rage against their enemies and themselves has been known to take on legendary proportions.

The recent coup crisis may have provided the kind of historic turning point. After many hours of trying to get through to Moscow last week, we reached a colleague there, who said obliquely, "You would have been shocked to see who was smiling on Monday morning." He hinted that he would not forget which of his colleagues had supported the junta.

In the coming months we will know about what role Mr. Gorbachev played before the coup, but even now it is possible to say that he bears considerable responsibility for it.

On Dec. 22, 1990, Sovetskaya Rossiya printed an open letter, entitled, "With Hope and Belief — an Appeal to Comrade M. S. Gorbachev." Signed by 53 people, primarily from the military-industrial complex and the defense establishment, it appealed to Mr. Gorbachev to "halt the chaos" by using his presidential power to declare a state of emergency. The open letter was signed and organized by Oleg Baklanov, who later became the vice chairman of the State Committee for the State Emergency.

A few weeks after the letter was published, Mr. Gorbachev promoted Mr. Baklanov as his first deputy on the immensely powerful State Defense Committee, which has oversight for the military-industrial complex and the defense establishment.

The open letter was followed less than a month later by the Baltic crackdowns — also attempted coups. Despite some obvious linkage to members of the Gorbachev government, however, no one was fired, and the investigation of the attempted takeover and the civilian deaths was whitewashed. In June, Valentin Pavlov, the prime minister, along with the KGB chief, Vladimir Kryuchkov, and Defense Minister Dmitry Yazov, attempted a "constitutional coup" that would have deprived the president of significant power.

Although Mr. Gorbachev foiled the effort, many analysts were stunned that all the co-conspirators remained in their jobs.

On July 23, Sovetskaya Rossiya published another open letter, this time to the Soviet people. Signed by Mr. Gorbachev's deputy interior and deputy defense ministers, it essentially called for the government's overthrow. Again, responsible members of the government went without dismissal.

Mr. Gorbachev was guilty of many things, as he admitted on his return from the Crimea. But perhaps the most destructive thing he did was to give little encouragement to more conservative forces, rather than consistently backing reform.

Despite their criminal activity, those who comprised the coup represented a substantial constituency within the country. They were not, by any means, the worst the Soviet Union has to offer. Any extended purge of people who were associated with the discredited Committee of Eight could leave virtually nothing behind Boris Yeltsin and dogmatic ideologues like Igor Ligachev and Ivan Polozkov.

It is dangerous to have such a dramatically polarized political setting with an abyssal harvest projected, a serious domestic energy crisis in the offing and an economic collapse under way. This time "empowered people" could present unpredictable problems. The people could become a vengeful force against even democratic leaders.

Let us hope that these three days in August will prove to be a turning point for a new and peaceful Union of Soviet Sovereign republics rather than the first of a new succession of destabilizing events.

The writer is director of the Center for the Study of Soviet Change, a Washington-based organization. She contributed this to The Washington Post.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1891: Hunger in Russia

ST. PETERSBURG — Reports declare that the prevailing distress is very great in the Volga districts. The rural population is, therefore, permitted to gather wild fruits, mushrooms, herbs and anything else edible in the Crown woods and forests, although they do not seem satisfied with this concession and have made attempts to plunder the Imperial farms. The Minister of Finance has ordered export restrictions on rye. The restrictions may also be applied to maize.

### 1916: Allied Advances

PARIS — Excellent work has been accomplished recently by the Allied troops. Everywhere the Allied artillery is bombarding the enemy's lines, and the German-Bulgarian defenses are being steadily weakened. Northwest of Kuznetsov, where the Serbian troops have recently scored important successes, the Bulgarians have suffered enormous losses during a

series of strong counter-attacks. The Serbians, besides hurling back the enemy, developed a counter-offensive and, after stubborn hand-to-hand fighting gained new ground.

### 1941: Pacific Buildup

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt, in a move which emphasized his accord with Prime Minister Churchill's demand that Japanese aggression be halted, announced today [Aug. 26] that the United States will send a military mission to China to determine how China can best be helped with arms and supplies in her war with Japan. The President's decision came just 48 hours after Mr. Churchill warned Japan that if war replaced peace in the Pacific, the British would range themselves "unhesitatingly on the side of the United States." The president's revelation trolled press in Tokyo was demanding a "relaxation of Anglo-American pressure on Far Eastern"



## OPINION

## Expect Bush To Win the Thomas Case

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The staggering news from Moscow momentarily obscured events that ordinarily might have occupied Americans' attention, such as the new questions raised about the integrity of financial markets by the Salomon Brothers scandal; the withdrawal of another potential Democratic presidential candidate, Albert Gore, and the battle developing over President George Bush's nomination of Clarence Thomas to the Supreme Court.

But the latest Wall Street disclosure only underscores again the sleazy economic atmosphere of the '80s. And Democrats, sooner or later, will field a presidential candidate and contest the 1992 election, well or poorly.

The Thomas nomination has larger implications — and not merely that his confirmation apparently would strengthen the already existing conservative majority on the court, or that his and other justices' comparative youth would sustain that majority for into the 21st century. The impending confirmation battle in the Senate could have lasting repercussions on the Democratic Party and on the racial issues central to national politics.

Something like the coalition that defeated Robert Bork has emerged to fight Clarence Thomas, including a number of black organizations; the National Women's Law Center has joined the lengthening list, primarily in fear of his perceived antagonism to abortion rights. It is doubtful that even so formidable an opposition can prevail in the Thomas case.

It is hard, for one important thing, for white senators to vote against a black nominee for Thurgood Marshall's seat — the so-called black seat on the court. Many blacks support Judge Thomas, in spite of his stated views, as one who has shared much of their particular experience. He is regarded by some blacks — and feared by many whites — as a "role model." If he is defeated, a black "backlash" is possible, particularly if Mr. Bush turned to a white conservative nominee.

The single most cited reason for opposition to Judge Thomas is his critical view of affirmative action programs, which the Bush administration has been branding as "quotas" and indicting the Democratic Party for supporting. If Judge Thomas loses in a Senate with a Democratic majority, it will be largely on this ground, and would give Mr. Bush a new store of ammunition for his anti-quota campaign in 1992.

The rejection of Clarence Thomas, a black opponent of quotas, by a Democratic Senate could hurt the Democrats in several ways. It could shake their vital black political support, enough to change election outcomes in some constituencies. It would add plausibility and effectiveness to Mr. Bush's expected campaign against "quotas" and the disadvantages they supposedly impose upon white workers.

Thus, ironically enough, though Judge Thomas is black, his defeat, and the president's ensuing campaign, would further identify the Democrats as a party primarily concerned about blacks and minorities — an identification so strong as to be probably the major political liability Democrats take into national campaigns.

Even if the struggle is considered solely in terms of the Senate, Judge Thomas is a more difficult target than Judge Bork. The latter was defeated not least by the nearly universal opposition of blacks; with their new-found political strength in Southern states, they were able to influence white Southern senators to influence a man these senators ordinarily would have supported. Southern conservative votes — like that of Howell Heflin of Alabama — doomed that nomination.

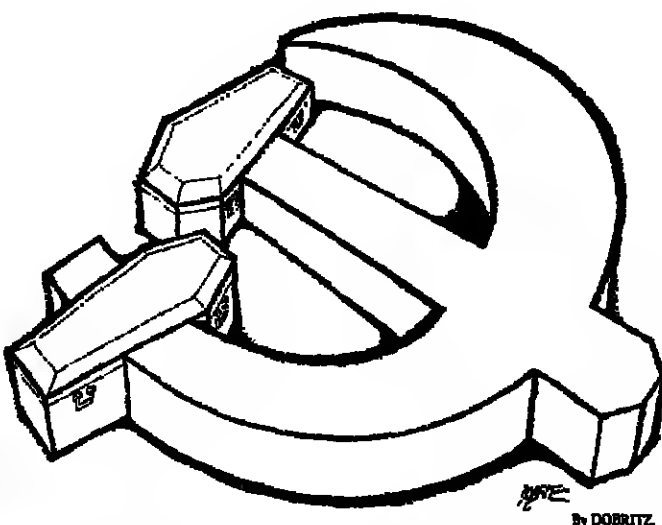
No such black unanimity is evident in opposition to Clarence Thomas. For that reason, and because he is from Georgia and viewed as a self-made "role model," it will not be easy to swing Southern senators, or other conservative Democrats, against him. Given the nearly unanimous Republican support Mr. Bush probably can evoke, a relatively narrow confirmation vote is likely.

Even that could hurt the Democrats, if they are perceived to line up largely against Judge Thomas — particularly if that becomes their party line. They might well be damned if they do defeat him; and damned if they don't, as the party that opposed a role-model, black, conservative opponent of quotas. Either way, George Bush wins.

The New York Times



By HAGEN in Various Gang (Cable), C&amp;W Syndicate.



By DOBRYTZ.



The new underground newspaper.

The Christian Science Monitor, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



By TURNER in The Irish Times (Dublin), C&amp;W Syndicate.



By NICOLELLO in Folha de São Paulo (São Paulo), C&amp;W Syndicate.

## For Prague, a Hard Lesson About Finishing the Job

By Robert K. McCabe

PRAGUE — Thousands of people were massed at the foot of St. Wenceslas Square, scene of the demonstrations that toppled the Communist regime in 1989, listening to platitudinous speeches and sixties folk songs as they marked the anniversary of the black August day in 1968 when Soviet tanks crushed their flickering revolution. The applause was mild, the mood relaxed. It was a superb summer afternoon.

Then a speaker broke in with an announcement: The Soviet junta had just resigned. The change in mood was instantaneous: wild applause, then chants

communication. Newscasts strive earnestly for objectivity and broader coverage. During world-shaking events such as the abortive Moscow coup, the third channel offers continuing Cable News Network coverage in English. Czechoslovak viewers, ironically, knew much more than their Soviet counterparts about the surging events in Moscow.

Despite the government's startling inability to move ahead rapidly on thorough economic reform, criticism of Mr. Havel is by no means general. In Tabor, a beautiful old town about 160 kilometers (100 miles) from Prague in the lovely southern Bohemian countryside, the signs of economic trouble are even more striking than in Prague: Decaying buildings, closed shops and depressed industry cloud its beauty. But a young student hadn't lost faith in the president: "Havel is our hero still," she said.

The government's caution seems to be having a more positive effect on another problem, that of Slovaks moving for more autonomy or even secession. Discussion of the issue has died down since Slovaks, perhaps because most ordinary Slovaks want no part of it.

Czechoslovaks now can travel abroad freely, though their limited resources keep the trips short and spartan. But travelers are returning with an increasing realization of just how much the Communist decade cost them, and they are beginning to want badly for themselves what Westerners have long since got.

Pressure for radical economic action seems likely to rise steadily, but not angrily, at least not yet.

There are signs of budding free enterprise all over Prague, most clearly in the tourist-sodden areas, where new coffee shops and restaurants have sprouted everywhere, and little booths selling prints, glass, postcards and other inexpensive souvenirs cover Old Town Square and line the splendid Charles Bridge over the Vltava.

The Prague crowd at the commemoration of the 1968 invasion, massed in front of the headquarters of the governing Civic Forum, was cheerful enough. Above the crowd, Czech, Latvian and Lithuanian flags waved, and there were even placards bearing the smiling face of President George Bush. One poster summed up the Czechoslovak mood about the Soviet putsch: "The Last Spasm of Communism," it proclaimed.

But far away, at the other end of St. Wenceslas Square, distant from the crowd in front of Civic Forum headquarters, is the modest little memorial honoring Jan Palach, the young dissident who immolated himself to protest the Soviet invasion of 1968. If there was a lesson for Czechoslovaks in the Moscow coup attempt and now the accelerating and stormy demands for change across the board, it may be that continued dithering could have dangerous consequences. Czechoslovakia has come a long way since the tragic days of 1968, but it still has a long way to go.

International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Soviet Aid: How the G-7 Should Bolster the Republics

The incredible events of the past week in Russia found me in Paris, unable to help my country on the barricades. Every day from morning until late into the night I have been following developments on the radio. Like many Russians, I have wavered over the years of the Gorbachev era between optimism and despair. Now, for the first time, I can say with passion that I have real hope for the future of my country. In this regard, I would like to appeal to the West not to pass up a historic opportunity to help Russia return to the family of nations.

There is a Russian proverb that goes, "Without unhappiness behind it, happiness cannot exist." Without the coup, our society and above all the vast multiethnic Russian Republic would have continued to suffer the agonies of the stagnation of perestroika: a total social crisis, economic first of all. What helped along the happy outcome was not only the unprecedented courage of Muscovites and the president of Russia, but also the unanimity of the West in refusing to give economic support to the putschists.

The interests of Mikhail Gorbachev and the center have never coincided with the interests of the people, starting from the very first day of glasnost and perestroika.

Now times have changed. The republics are speaking out ever more boldly and it is impossible henceforth to stifle these individual voices. Yet as the West prepares to help, it is still operating under the old stereotypes, i.e. preparing to help only Mr. Gorbachev.

In order to give a firm foundation to the monumental changes under way, it is essential that the Group of Seven break with the past and invite not only Mr. Gorbachev, but the leaders of all 15 republics. Such a meeting could succeed if Mr. Gorbachev is prepared to take yet another bold step at the talks, defending only the rights and interests of the republics and not the interests of the center as he has done in the past.

The respect that Mr. Gorbachev has won in the West must not be allowed to overshadow respect for the legally elected leaders of the sovereign republics in this, their most responsible and difficult hour, the hour of their rebirth.

YEVEGENIA Y. SKRIPKO.  
Paris.

The writer teaches at a pedagogical institute in Moscow.

We are lucky, not only because the coup unraveled, but because the Group

of Seven will have an extraordinary second chance to aid the Soviet Union at a most critical time. It should offer sufficient political and economic support to stabilize the Soviet Union. This would include hastening the entry of the country into the world financial institutions so as to create an infrastructure for economic reform, followed by serious money to give reform adequate time to coagulate. It's time to stop dangle the carrot.

ROBERT G. REPPAS,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts.

The putsch by the Communist hard-liners and the fall of Mr. Gorbachev are a direct outcome of the last G-7 summit meeting, from which the Soviet leader was sent home empty-handed. There was no significant and definite support by the West, and especially by the United States, to give him the trump card he so badly needed.

LEONORE SUHL,  
Portimão, Portugal.

For 60 hours the world wept, first in grief, then in gratitude, as it witnessed the last lunge of a dying bear.

MARK ZELLER,  
Paris.

Mr. Gorbachev wanted to reform the moribund Communist Party with "a sort

of kiss of life." Boris the Bold has bestowed upon it the Kiss of Death.

DAVID LITTMAN,  
Gland, Switzerland.

The Palestine Liberation Organization has done it again. It cheered the Chinese dictators who moved down the freedom-loving students in Beijing. Then it sided with Saddam Hussein in his war of aggression against Kuwait and cheered the Scud missiles aimed at Israel. This time it rushed to cheer the hard-line Stalinists who tried to kill democracy in the Soviet Union. Even the most glib must recognize the PLO as the ruthless, antidemocratic, bellicose bunch of thugs it is. All its talk of seeking a democratic Palestine is nothing but hogwash.

FRANCIS RAYFIELD,  
London.

## Keep Vietnam Waiting

The headline on Clare Hollingworth's opinion column of Aug. 21 asks: Why keep Vietnam waiting on trade? I would answer: for the same reason that Stalin's Soviet Union, Pinochet's Chile, Saddam's Iraq, and Hitler's Germany deserved trade embargoes.

Because of the success of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in stifling media

coverage, the world is only dimly aware of this regime's record of systematic repression. The Communist authorities crack down ruthlessly against any citizens deviating from their line. In June last year, for example, security police arrested a physician, Nguyen Dan Que, for organizing the nonviolent movement for human rights in Vietnam and for issuing a public manifesto urging a transition to democracy.

Dr. Que has shown great courage by speaking out in a totalitarian climate. That is why the AFL-CIO has invited him to speak at a rally at its Solidarity Day in Washington this Saturday. It is most unlikely that he will attend, since he is still locked up in a Vietnamese prison.

Ms. Hollingworth's column argues that, for its Vietnam policy, the United States should follow the examples of Japan and other countries that are already doing business with the regime in Hanoi. Being a superpower, however, does impose on the United States certain obligations of leadership. Instead of joining them, the United States should pressure its allies to stop propping up a decrepit Stalinist regime.

CHARLES D. GRAY,  
Executive Director,  
Asian-American Free Labor  
Institute, Washington.

## Protocols on Bombing

Bennett Ramberg ("Nuclear Puzzles: Bombing Reactors Isn't a Great Idea," Aug. 14) proposes a treaty that would create "nuclear sanctuaries" against military attack, on the basis that bombardment of civilian nuclear reactors during a conflict could produce radiological consequences worse than those of the 1986 Chernobyl accident. However, he omits mention of an existing norm applicable to attacks on nuclear reactors.

The 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions on the Laws of War commit parties to refrain from attacking targets that would result in indiscriminate and harmful effects on civilian populations. Specifically mentioned, along with dams and dikes, are large nuclear power-generating stations, attacks on which could produce wide scattering of radioactive debris and contamination.

Of course, the applicability of the protocols in any conflict is conditioned by whether the belligerent countries are parties to them, and whether nuclear power stations exist. In Iraq, such large reactors do not exist, and neither Iraq nor the United States are signatories to the protocols. JOHN BARRETT,  
Brussels.

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**Monday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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氏名	年齢	性別	職業	備考
山田 太郎	25	男	学生	
田中 花子	22	女	主婦	
佐藤 一郎	28	男	会社員	
鈴木 健二	20	男	学生	
高橋 美子	24	女	主婦	
中村 三郎	30	男	会社員	
渡辺 由美	21	女	学生	
小林 大輔	26	男	会社員	
森田 千代	23	女	主婦	
水野 浩一	29	男	会社員	
山口 裕子	27	女	主婦	
石川 隆夫	31	男	会社員	
松本 真由美	25	女	主婦	
加藤 健太	22	男	学生	
山崎 美穂	24	女	主婦	
佐々木 大輔	28	男	会社員	
高木 千恵	21	女	学生	
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佐々木 大輔	28	男	会社員	
高木 千恵	21	女	学生	

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City	State	Year	Population	Area	Density	Notes
Albany	N.Y.	1900	19,000	10.0	1,900	
Albany	N.Y.	1910	21,000	10.0	2,100	
Albany	N.Y.	1920	23,000	10.0	2,300	
Albany	N.Y.	1930	25,000	10.0	2,500	
Albany	N.Y.	1940	27,000	10.0	2,700	
Albany	N.Y.	1950	29,000	10.0	2,900	
Albany	N.Y.	1960	31,000	10.0	3,100	
Albany	N.Y.	1970	33,000	10.0	3,300	
Albany	N.Y.	1980	35,000	10.0	3,500	
Albany	N.Y.	1990	37,000	10.0	3,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2000	39,000	10.0	3,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2010	41,000	10.0	4,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2020	43,000	10.0	4,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2030	45,000	10.0	4,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2040	47,000	10.0	4,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2050	49,000	10.0	4,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2060	51,000	10.0	5,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2070	53,000	10.0	5,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2080	55,000	10.0	5,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2090	57,000	10.0	5,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2100	59,000	10.0	5,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2110	61,000	10.0	6,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2120	63,000	10.0	6,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2130	65,000	10.0	6,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2140	67,000	10.0	6,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2150	69,000	10.0	6,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2160	71,000	10.0	7,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2170	73,000	10.0	7,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2180	75,000	10.0	7,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2190	77,000	10.0	7,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2200	79,000	10.0	7,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2210	81,000	10.0	8,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2220	83,000	10.0	8,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2230	85,000	10.0	8,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2240	87,000	10.0	8,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2250	89,000	10.0	8,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2260	91,000	10.0	9,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2270	93,000	10.0	9,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2280	95,000	10.0	9,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2290	97,000	10.0	9,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2300	99,000	10.0	9,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2310	101,000	10.0	10,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2320	103,000	10.0	10,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2330	105,000	10.0	10,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2340	107,000	10.0	10,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2350	109,000	10.0	10,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2360	111,000	10.0	11,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2370	113,000	10.0	11,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2380	115,000	10.0	11,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2390	117,000	10.0	11,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2400	119,000	10.0	11,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2410	121,000	10.0	12,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2420	123,000	10.0	12,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2430	125,000	10.0	12,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2440	127,000	10.0	12,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2450	129,000	10.0	12,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2460	131,000	10.0	13,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2470	133,000	10.0	13,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2480	135,000	10.0	13,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2490	137,000	10.0	13,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2500	139,000	10.0	13,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2510	141,000	10.0	14,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2520	143,000	10.0	14,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2530	145,000	10.0	14,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2540	147,000	10.0	14,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2550	149,000	10.0	14,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2560	151,000	10.0	15,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2570	153,000	10.0	15,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2580	155,000	10.0	15,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2590	157,000	10.0	15,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2600	159,000	10.0	15,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2610	161,000	10.0	16,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2620	163,000	10.0	16,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2630	165,000	10.0	16,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2640	167,000	10.0	16,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2650	169,000	10.0	16,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2660	171,000	10.0	17,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2670	173,000	10.0	17,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2680	175,000	10.0	17,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2690	177,000	10.0	17,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2700	179,000	10.0	17,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2710	181,000	10.0	18,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2720	183,000	10.0	18,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2730	185,000	10.0	18,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2740	187,000	10.0	18,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2750	189,000	10.0	18,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2760	191,000	10.0	19,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2770	193,000	10.0	19,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2780	195,000	10.0	19,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2790	197,000	10.0	19,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2800	199,000	10.0	19,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2810	201,000	10.0	20,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2820	203,000	10.0	20,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2830	205,000	10.0	20,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2840	207,000	10.0	20,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2850	209,000	10.0	20,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2860	211,000	10.0	21,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2870	213,000	10.0	21,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2880	215,000	10.0	21,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2890	217,000	10.0	21,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2900	219,000	10.0	21,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2910	221,000	10.0	22,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2920	223,000	10.0	22,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2930	225,000	10.0	22,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2940	227,000	10.0	22,700	
Albany	N.Y.	2950	229,000	10.0	22,900	
Albany	N.Y.	2960	231,000	10.0	23,100	
Albany	N.Y.	2970	233,000	10.0	23,300	
Albany	N.Y.	2980	235,000	10.0	23,500	
Albany	N.Y.	2990	237,000	10.0	23,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3000	239,000	10.0	23,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3010	241,000	10.0	24,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3020	243,000	10.0	24,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3030	245,000	10.0	24,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3040	247,000	10.0	24,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3050	249,000	10.0	24,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3060	251,000	10.0	25,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3070	253,000	10.0	25,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3080	255,000	10.0	25,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3090	257,000	10.0	25,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3100	259,000	10.0	25,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3110	261,000	10.0	26,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3120	263,000	10.0	26,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3130	265,000	10.0	26,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3140	267,000	10.0	26,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3150	269,000	10.0	26,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3160	271,000	10.0	27,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3170	273,000	10.0	27,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3180	275,000	10.0	27,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3190	277,000	10.0	27,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3200	279,000	10.0	27,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3210	281,000	10.0	28,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3220	283,000	10.0	28,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3230	285,000	10.0	28,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3240	287,000	10.0	28,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3250	289,000	10.0	28,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3260	291,000	10.0	29,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3270	293,000	10.0	29,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3280	295,000	10.0	29,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3290	297,000	10.0	29,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3300	299,000	10.0	29,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3310	301,000	10.0	30,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3320	303,000	10.0	30,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3330	305,000	10.0	30,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3340	307,000	10.0	30,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3350	309,000	10.0	30,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3360	311,000	10.0	31,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3370	313,000	10.0	31,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3380	315,000	10.0	31,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3390	317,000	10.0	31,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3400	319,000	10.0	31,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3410	321,000	10.0	32,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3420	323,000	10.0	32,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3430	325,000	10.0	32,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3440	327,000	10.0	32,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3450	329,000	10.0	32,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3460	331,000	10.0	33,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3470	333,000	10.0	33,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3480	335,000	10.0	33,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3490	337,000	10.0	33,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3500	339,000	10.0	33,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3510	341,000	10.0	34,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3520	343,000	10.0	34,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3530	345,000	10.0	34,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3540	347,000	10.0	34,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3550	349,000	10.0	34,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3560	351,000	10.0	35,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3570	353,000	10.0	35,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3580	355,000	10.0	35,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3590	357,000	10.0	35,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3600	359,000	10.0	35,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3610	361,000	10.0	36,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3620	363,000	10.0	36,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3630	365,000	10.0	36,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3640	367,000	10.0	36,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3650	369,000	10.0	36,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3660	371,000	10.0	37,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3670	373,000	10.0	37,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3680	375,000	10.0	37,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3690	377,000	10.0	37,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3700	379,000	10.0	37,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3710	381,000	10.0	38,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3720	383,000	10.0	38,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3730	385,000	10.0	38,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3740	387,000	10.0	38,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3750	389,000	10.0	38,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3760	391,000	10.0	39,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3770	393,000	10.0	39,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3780	395,000	10.0	39,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3790	397,000	10.0	39,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3800	399,000	10.0	39,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3810	401,000	10.0	40,100	
Albany	N.Y.	3820	403,000	10.0	40,300	
Albany	N.Y.	3830	405,000	10.0	40,500	
Albany	N.Y.	3840	407,000	10.0	40,700	
Albany	N.Y.	3850	409,000	10.0	40,900	
Albany	N.Y.	3860	411,000	10.0	41,100	
Albany						

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**To our readers in Switzerland**  
It's never been easier to



*Audemars Piguet & Cie S.A., 1348 Le Brassus, Switzerland*



## MARKET DIARY

## Wall Street Pauses After Its Record

NEW YORK — The stock market took slight losses in quiet trading Monday, pulled down partly by profit-taking and consolidation after last week's big gains on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had surged 32.87 to 3,040.25 Friday to erase the previous record close, ended Monday's trading off 0.89 at 3,039.36.

Declines led advances by about an 8-7 ratio on the NYSE. Adjusted volume amounted to about 12.8 million shares, down from 18.9 million on Friday.

Trude Laitner, market analyst with Jepp, Josephthal & Co., characterized trading as "calm after the excitement of the past week."

Ms. Laitner said the market encountered "some profit taking, but

by and large there is no downward pressure."

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Hopper, Soliday & Co. in Great Neck, New York, said the market was in a consolidation phase after accomplishing "quite a bit in the past week."

He said that he sees the Dow industrials drifting toward a 2,960 support level and that the market is now looking for some "economic stimuli like lower interest rates" to help it move above that trading range.

First Union led the active, off 1/4 to 27 in dividend-related trading.

Salomon followed, jumping 3/4 to 26, apparently helped partly by rumors circulating on Wall Street that Laurence A. Tisch, chairman of CBS Inc. and Loews Corp., has taken a position in the scandal-plagued firm.

Teléfonos de Mexico was third, up 1 1/4 to 35 1/4. IBM was up 1/4 to 95 1/4.

## Dollar Steady as Market Idles in Wake of Coup

NEW YORK — The dollar finished little changed in quiet trading on Monday as dealers awaited fresh data on the U.S. economy and digested the shakeout of the political situation in the Soviet Union.

The dollar closed at 1.7485 Deutsch-

ter gross national product and Thursday on July personal incomes and consumption.

But dealers do not anticipate any definitive direction for the dollar before August employment numbers are announced on Sept. 6.

"The market has adopted it as the true gauge of the economy's condition," Mr. Factor said of that statistic. The employment numbers will determine whether the Federal Reserve will ease monetary policy again imminently, he added.

As for the Soviet Union, the market is waiting to see what emerges from the continued dissolution of the union of republics.

The dollar also closed at 1.5246 Swiss francs, and 5.9365 French francs, compared with 1.5275 and 5.9345 on Friday. The pound rose to \$1.6802 from \$1.6770.

In Frankfurt earlier, the dollar ended at 1.7530 DM, up from 1.7495 Friday. It also was steady against the yen and a bit lower versus the pound and Swiss franc.

## Foreign Exchange

sche marks, down slightly from 1.7498 DM at the opening of the session but up a notch from 1.7480 DM at the close on Friday.

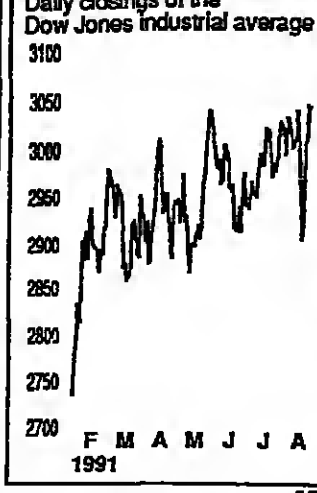
"The market wants to digest the Soviet situation a bit more and wait for the release of U.S. figures," said David Factor, a dealer for Fuji Bank. Holidays that closed markets in London and Hong Kong also limited trading in the United States.

The dollar also ended at 136.90 yen, compared with 136.93 at the opening and 136.88 on Friday.

Traders said U.S. data due Tuesday on August consumer confidence, Wednesday on second-quar-

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



F M A M J J A 1991

Source: Dow Jones

## NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AT&T	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4
IBM	95 1/4	95 1/4	95 1/4	+1/4

## NYSE Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428
258	972	428

## Amex Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118
283	227	118

## NASDAQ Diary

Advanced	Declined	Unchanged
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414
1,084	1,089	414

## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00
297.28	297.28	297.28	297.28	0.00

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00
467.3	467.3	467.3	0.00

## NYSE Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00
218.2	218.2	218.2	0.00

## NASDAQ Indexes

High	Low	Close	Chg.
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00
518.8	518.8	518.8	0.00

## AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00
347.1	347.1	347.1	0.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

## Market Sales

NYSE	NYSE	NYSE	NYSE	NYSE
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000

## S&amp;P 100 Index Options

Strike	Call	Put	Call	Put
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10
250	1.10	0.10	1.10	0.10

## Paris Sugar

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00
25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	0.00

## Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%

## NYSE Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%

## NASDAQ Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%

## AMEX Dividends

Company	Dividend	Yield
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%
AT&T	0.40	0.85%

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	Price	Chg.
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00
Crude Oil	25.25	0.00

## To Our Readers

London commodity and futures markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

## For investment information

read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday on the NYT

## IBM Keeps Many Prices Unchanged

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. announced its annual price increases Monday, but analysts noted that nearly all of its popular computer products were absent from the list.

The company's earnings, along with those of many competitors, have been ravaged by recession in recent quarters, a factor that may have limited the price rises, analysts said.

"It says that IBM is a little gun shy," said Robert Dyrud, president of Amex Research. "I don't blame them."



# NASDAQ

**Monday's Prices**  
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, covers only the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

10 Most Active Stocks

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low LPA Chg

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11 Most Active Stocks

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low LPA Chg

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

12 Most Active Stocks

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low LPA Chg

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

13 Most Active Stocks

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low LPA Chg

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14 Most Active Stocks

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low LPA Chg

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

15 Most Active Stocks

High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low LPA Chg

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

## De Benedetti Bank Covers Its Losses

**ZURICH**—Owners of the troubled Banque Dumenil Leblé (Suisse) SA, which is controlled by a Carlo De Benedetti company, have paid 120 million Swiss francs (\$78.6 million) to cover losses and avoid closure, a Swiss official said Monday.

Daniel Zuberbühler, deputy director of the Swiss Banking Commission, confirmed that the commission had set the stockholders of the Geneva-based bank a deadline to provide fresh funds.

"These were paid in by the shareholders on Aug. 19," he said. "Therefore the threatened withdrawal of the banking license won't happen."

Swiss newspapers have reported that the bank might have lost 80 million to 100 million francs in a fraud involving Italian stocks.

The bank said at the end of last week that it was taking court action against those responsible. No further comment was available from its headquarters on Monday.

Banque Dumenil Leblé (Suisse) was formed this summer when Banque Dumenil Leblé of Paris, controlled by Mr. De Benedetti's French holding company, Compagnie Européenne Reunies, teamed up with Alain Dumenil, the financier who built the French bank before selling out to Cerus.

The French bank merged its Swiss private banking subsidiary, DL Bank (Suisse), with Assets Development Bank SA, a Swiss private and corporate finance bank controlled by Mr. Dumenil, to form the new entity.

Newspapers have said the alleged fraud involved Assets Development Bank's transactions with Italian clients before the merger.

In Paris, Cerus said the Dumenil Leblé affair "will not have any significant consequences on the net asset value of the Cerus group."

## Lithuania Asks Return of Gold

**PARIS**—Lithuania will reclaim gold deposited with France's central bank before it was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940, its representative in Paris said Monday.

The gold "belongs to the Lithuanian state," the emissary, Richard Backis, said on French radio. He said this principle had been "clearly expressed" by President François Mitterrand.

Foreign ministry sources said France had 22 tons of Lithuanian gold, deposited between 1926 and 1932 when it was a sovereign state. At market prices, that amount is worth about \$25 million.

## Some VIAG Units Lag in Profits

**BONN**—VIAG AG, the German industrial conglomerate, said Monday that its group net profit in the first six months of the year rose 26.8 percent over the comparable 1990 period.

"Earnings developments in the period met our expectations, but not in all divisions," VIAG said. It posted group net profit in the first half of 189 million Deutsche marks (\$109.2 million), up from 149 million DM.

Sales outside the conglomerate rose 30.5 percent, to 11.66 billion DM, partly reflecting recent acquisitions. These included the purchases of Union Air/Gerlach Air from Nedlloyd Group and Continental Can Europe from Continental Can Co. of the United States.

VIAG also purchased majority stakes in two metalworking concerns from the Thum and Taxis family.

Analysts said VIAG's new business, especially in packaging and glass, was contributing to the group's strong earnings expansion, while earnings in its traditional divisions—energy, aluminum and chemicals—were stagnating. But the outlook for the rest of the year remained strong.

"We are expecting a clear rise in VIAG's 1991 group net profit," said Michael Brocker, at Bank Julius Baer AG in Frankfurt. "It'll be over 30 percent."

Earnings in the energy sector rose in the first half, with electricity deliveries up about 5 percent and natural gas deliveries up about 12 percent.

Lower prices in the international market pushed down earnings in the aluminum division.

Earnings fell in the chemicals division, particularly in North America, and unfavorable developments in the metals market affected sales.

In the glass division, earnings more than doubled. Sales also rose sharply, due to internal growth and the acquisition of Tetrauer Glaswerkwerke, it said.

The consolidation of Union Air Transport was a decisive factor behind the rise in trading sales, it said. Fixed-asset investment, which surged to 704 million DM from 415 million DM, included the construction of an aluminum mill in Canada and expansion of aluminum rolling capacity.

## Calvet Urges Revision Of EC-Japan Car Pact

**PARIS**—The European Community will eventually be forced to renegotiate its agreement on Japanese car imports, the head of Peugeot SA said Monday.

Calling the accord absurd and vague, the automaker's chairman, Jacques Calvet, told reporters, "It is clear that the EC will have to reopen this dossier. I think the accord will be reviewed from A to Z."

He bitterly attacked the agreement when it was unveiled late in July, saying it would allow Japanese carmakers to invade the EC market without extracting concessions from Tokyo.

Mr. Calvet said on Monday that Brussels and Tokyo had radically different interpretations of the unwritten agreement.

While some EC governments—including France—have said the accord would limit both imports of Japanese cars and their production within the EC through 1999, Mr. Calvet said Japanese carmakers believed that there were no limits on output within the EC and, therefore, no limits on sales.

It also appeared that no curbs were placed on imports of Japanese cars made in the United States, Mr. Calvet said.

The Peugeot chairman also said he expected the European car market to shrink by between 1.5 and 3 percent in 1991 from 1990.

## Berlin Sells Some Holdings

**BERLIN**—The city of Berlin will sell part of its holdings in two banks and a gas utility to raise 600 million Deutsche marks (\$343 million), the mayor said Monday.

The mayor, Eberhard Diepgen, said the sales were intended to help make up a big revenue shortfall in the city's budget.

He said the city would sell stakes in GASAG, the municipal gas utility, and Berliner Pfandbrief-Bank.

Berlin government sources said the city would cut its stake in Berliner Bank to 51 percent and was likely to retain a similar holding in the other two companies.

Berliner Bank's parent company profit rose 16 percent to 43 million DM in 1990.

## Luxembourg Banks Slump

**LUXEMBOURG**—Net profits in Luxembourg's banking sector fell 20 percent in 1990, reflecting increases in costs and loan-loss provisions, the Luxembourg Monetary Institute said Monday in its annual report.

Net profits fell to a provisional 19.1 billion francs (\$537 million) last year from 23.89 billion francs in 1989.

The report said the figures excluded Luxembourg-registered Bank of Credit & Commerce International, whose operations were shut down in a coordinated move by central banks of several countries in July.

Loan-loss provisions rose mainly because of larger country risks with the inclusion of the Soviet Union and a fall in securities prices.

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R.C. Luxembourg B.25.863

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE STATUTAIRE de notre société qui aura lieu le 3 septembre 1991 à 11 h. au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

**Ordre du jour**

1. Examen du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration, du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé, des comptes annuels, annexes et de l'affectation des résultats.
2. Décharge aux administrateurs pour leur mandat.
3. Renouvellement du mandat du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé pour une année.
4. Questions diverses.

Les actionnaires sont avertis qu'il n'y a pas de quorum pour délibérer valablement et que les résolutions sont prises à la simple majorité des actions présentes ou représentées.

Les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont obligés de déposer leurs titres cinq jours avant l'Assemblée auprès de:

CCF Luxembourg S.A.  
8 Avenue Marie-Thérèse  
L-2132 Luxembourg

Le Conseil d'Administration

**ELYSEES MONETAIRE, SICAV,**  
Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable  
Siège social : L-2132 Luxembourg, 8 Avenue Marie-Thérèse  
R.C. Luxembourg B.25.791

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont convoqués par le présent avis à l'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE STATUTAIRE de notre société qui aura lieu le 3 septembre 1991 à 10 h. au siège social, avec l'ordre du jour suivant:

**Ordre du jour**

1. Examen du rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration, du rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises agréé, des comptes annuels, annexes et de l'affectation des résultats.
2. Décharge aux administrateurs pour leur mandat.
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Les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont obligés de déposer leurs titres cinq jours avant l'Assemblée auprès de:

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Le Conseil d'Administration

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Registered Office:  
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L-1728 Luxembourg  
**DIVIDEND NOTICE**  
Notice is hereby given to all investors in the Marusan Asia Growth Fund. All shareholders noted on the registers as of 15th August 1991 will receive a dividend payment.  
Details of the dividend:  
Ex-dividend date: August 12th, 1991  
Payment date: August 26th, 1991  
Amount of dividend: USD 0.12 per unit  
Registered shareholders will be automatically sent payment. Holders of bearer shares are asked to present coupon No 2 to:  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg  
2 boulevard Royal  
L-2953 Luxembourg  
or any other Banque Internationale à Luxembourg banking office.  
By order of the Board of the Managing Company Wardley Asia Investment Services (Luxembourg) SA.  
Luxembourg, August 12th 1991



# Creditors From Past Haunt Plucky UPI

By Alex S. Jones  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — United Press International, the news agency that has stubbornly refused to die despite chronic financial distress, faces a new crisis from old creditors demanding it redeem stock they hold at a cost of up to \$2 million.

The demand could push UPI to seek protection for a second time from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. That could cost the agency many remaining customers and finally force it out of business after 84 years.

One UPI executive, who spoke on condition of anonymity, estimated the agency had \$8 million to \$10 million in current debt, not counting the \$2 million needed to redeem the stock.

In recent months, Peter VanBennekom, UPI's 46-year-old chief executive, has been on a frenzied worldwide mission to find a buyer or consortium to acquire the news agency.

On Friday, in a message sent to employees around the world, Mr. VanBennekom referred to the situation as "fluid and very complex," and added, "Our efforts have not yielded at this point an agreement with any new owners, though important discussions are under way."

Last week, Editor & Publisher magazine, a trade publication for the newspaper industry, identified Toronto Sun Corp. as a possible participant in a plan to acquire UPI.

The company's chairman, J. Douglas Creighton, said he was "very interested in seeing UPI continue," but that "we're not able to be a substantial player" and would participate in a buyout only if a big investor took the lead.

Executives familiar with the sales effort said Mr. VanBennekom was trying to interest prospective buyers in joining a group called Worldwide Media Investors, which would acquire UPI's assets.

The assets of the company consist mainly of its familiar name, employees and strings of wire.

**Though UPI's epitaph has been written repeatedly in the last decade, it has survived, largely because of the tenacity of its staff.**

give it a worldwide newsgathering ability, and contracts with roughly 1,800 customers.

UPI's staff of full-time employees has shrunk to about 450 from roughly 1,600 since the company was acquired in 1983 by Infotechnology Inc., which itself filed for Chapter 11 protection this spring. Much of the news agency's reporting now is done by part-time stringers.

Before Infotechnology's bankruptcy, UPI tried to shift its focus and save money by scaling back its comprehensive state coverage, concentrating on regions where it had customers and creating new services, such as coverage of environmental affairs for corporations.

But the number of customers who subscribed to UPI's full array of services has diminished, and there is no money available to develop new areas. In a painful blow, the American Football

Coaches Association announced in June that USA Today would replace UPI in conducting its weekly poll ranking college football teams.

Though UPI's epitaph has been written repeatedly in the last decade, it has survived, largely because of the tenacity of its staff.

"I have a fondness for UPI," said Gerald L. Warren, editor of The San Diego Union, who added that he takes every news service that UPI offers because he believes The Associated Press needs competition.

In 1983, UPI filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy with liabilities in excess of \$40 million owed to more than 300 creditors. When it emerged from bankruptcy in 1986, and its reorganization plan included issuing creditors 100,000 shares of stock that UPI said it would redeem on demand after June 11, 1991, for \$20 a share.

Dennis M. O'Dea, a lawyer from Keck, Mahin & Cate in Chicago who represents the creditors, said he is offering UPI two weeks ago that the creditors wish to redeem 56,000 shares, and he estimated they would probably seek redemption of at least 26,000 additional shares.

He said that UPI had up to 90 days to redeem the shares and that the creditors were willing to negotiate. But thus far, he said, UPI's only response has been to plead "financial distress."

Mr. O'Dea said that while he did not think it was necessary in the creditors' interest to have UPI re-enter bankruptcy proceedings, he said it was not unusual for companies that had emerged from Chapter 11 to file for it again.

"Right now, the clock is running as far as we're concerned," he said.

## Traders Think Salomon's Mozer Acted Alone

By Sarah Bartlett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Wall Street bond traders have two theories about what happened at Salomon Brothers Inc. One is the conspiracy theory. The other involves Paul W. Mozer.

The conspiracy theory contends Salomon was deliberately trying to manipulate the Treasury market for its own gain and that if the top brass did not actually encourage it, they at least looked the other way.

The second theory is that Mr. Mozer, former head of Salomon's government-bond trading desk, acted without permission and that senior managers had no knowledge that a cowboy in their midst was continually flouting Treasury rules.

Much of the evidence made public to date supports the Mozer theory. But even if this theory is correct, it fails to explain why John H. Gutfreund, the firm's former chairman, and three top executives waited more than three months before telling federal officials about the improper

actions and taking steps to see they did not happen again.

Friends and former colleagues said the longer Mr. Mozer held his job, the more consumed he became. His business was buying bonds to keep Salomon's shelves filled with inventory that could be sold for a profit. That meant being aggressive.

For the head of a government-bond desk like Mr. Mozer, the object at a Treasury auction was to bid as low a price as possible for the bonds, without bidding so low as to lose out on the sale. High bidders get all the bonds they ask for, and the Treasury prorates what is left when it hits the lowest accepted price.

Mr. Mozer gradually began putting in low bids for larger and larger amounts. When the Treasury came to his low bid and awarded him a percentage of it, he would often end up with more bonds than competitors, all bought at the cheapest price.

By July 1990, according to bond market participants, Mr. Mozer's bids had gone off the charts. In one auction for \$5 billion of 30-

year Resolution Funding Corp. bonds, Salomon, under Mr. Mozer's direction, was said to have bid an astonishing \$15 billion. "He embarrassed the Treasury," said one Salomon trader.

In fact, the Treasury got so annoyed with Mr. Mozer that at auction that the next day it instituted a rule limiting participants to bids for 35 percent of an issue at any one price level.

Salomon executives who have examined what happened said they now believe that Mr. Mozer was determined to show he could get around the regulations.

No one at Salomon has suggested that there were any problems with Treasury bids until the auction last December, after the rules had changed. That month, according to Salomon, Mr. Mozer submitted a bid of 35 percent for the firm in an \$8.57 billion auction of four-year notes.

At some point, he took a fateful step: He submitted another bid for \$1 billion using the name of a customer without authorization. The bids together comprised 46 percent of the issue.

In February, when the Treasury was issuing \$9.04 billion of five-year notes, Mr. Mozer submitted a bid in Salomon's name for 35 percent, and two others each at the maximum level of 35 percent in the names of customers who had not authorized such bids. One was Mercury Asset Management Group, an affiliate of S.G. Warburg & Co. of Britain.

The Treasury Department had apparently noticed something unusual. Sometime in April, according to Salomon, Mr. Mozer received a copy of a letter from the Treasury reminding Mercury Asset Management that any bids submitted by the affiliate should be lumped with Warburg's bid so that the total bid by both parent and affiliate did not exceed 35 percent of the auction.

To anyone who knew that bids had been submitted in customers' names without their knowledge, the letter was a clear sign of trouble ahead. "If you were Mr. Mozer and you got that letter, you would know you had a problem," said Warren E. Buffett, the respected investor who has become Salomon's chairman.

## COUP: It Was Business as Usual for Dealmakers as Soviet Tanks Rolled In

(Continued from first finance page)

largely among companies that were involved in making products for the military. "The military sector has the best management, the best access to resources," Mr. LeBaron said.

Besides Leningrad Optical, Mr. LeBaron named two other companies in which he was committed to investing. One was Leningrad, an ingrad-based company that he said was the "closest thing to a Soviet analog to General Electric," with interests ranging from high-technology items to consumer goods and including a growing operation in financial services.

The other is an amalgam of Kiev Aircraft Production Works and the Tupolev Design Bureau. He said Kiev Aircraft would stop making its flagship product — the largest military cargo plane in the world — and concentrate on a 100-seat commercial aircraft, to be available in both jet and turbo-prop models.

The two enterprises are being combined because Tupolev had designed the planes that Kiev built, he said.

In each case, Mr. LeBaron said, Batterymarch is attempting to find a Western partner to provide investments and marketing help. In addition, the Soviet Companies

Fund will make direct investments in the firms.

When Mr. LeBaron and his colleagues were in Kiev on Wednesday, they met with officials of the Ukrainian government, who said they were determined to declare their independence from the Soviet Union but stressed that their intention should not affect investment plans, Mr. LeBaron said. The Ukrainian parliament did declare independence on Saturday and set a referendum on the issue.

Mr. LeBaron said his group heard Mr. Gorbachev had been replaced while they were having breakfast Monday at a house used by Batterymarch in Moscow. Later

that day, when the group met with officials of a company on the outskirts of Moscow, "we first noticed tanks guarding a power station, and it was not until that point that we began thinking this was more than a normal change of government."

The first announcements had simply said Mr. Gorbachev was ill and was being replaced by his vice president.

Mr. LeBaron said that as the group continued its meetings during the week, only one of dozens of companies, a maker of subway cars, canceled a scheduled appointment.

## BUCKY: Claims and Denials as a Carbon Breakthrough Moves to Market

(Continued from first finance page)

of simpler layers of carbon to enclose the technology, their patents did not cover fullerene production because they are too vague.

Mr. Jacob said that Research Corp.'s main concern was to make sure that lots of researchers were busy with projects that would eventually lead to commercially valuable products.

The Huffman-Kratzschmer patent application was filed more than a year ago, but the patent has not yet been issued.

Improved versions of that device are being used by two companies to

generate most of the commercially available fullerenes. Materials & Electrochemical Research Corp. of Tucson is working under a license from Research Corp. Texas Fullerenes Corp. is not, although it has discussed a possible licensing agreement.

Other companies are also vying for patents. Another startup, Research Materials Inc. of Littleton, Colorado, recently began selling fullerenes made by an entirely different process.

Christopher Pillow, the company's president, said the process, unlike the others, makes buckyballs

continuously instead of in batches. One other firm, TDA Research Inc. of Wheatridge, Colorado, is seeking to develop a process that could work continuously by simply burning carbon-containing materials.

The patent concerns will turn out to be largely academic if fullerenes fail to live up to their promise. More likely, they will find a number of specialty markets, like lubrication. Researchers have suggested that buckyballs blanketed with flourine atoms would be even more slippery than Teflon, which is a carbon-flourine compound.

So far, the research surprises that

keep popping up create more visions than discouragement. Robert Whetten of the University of California at Los Angeles recently discovered that C-76, the fullerene formed from 76 carbon atoms, has a structure resembling DNA.

C-76 appears to be the smallest of an unknown number of fullerenes and likely to be unusually strong polarizers of light, Mr. Whetten said. This ability to confine the direction of light waves could be useful in telecommunications systems based on optical fibers.

## AMEX

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Microsoft	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Apple	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Oracle	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Sun	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Novell	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Lotus	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Intuit	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Visa	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
MasterCard	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Amex	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Discover	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of America	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JPMorgan	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of Montreal	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of Toronto	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of the West	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of the South	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of the North	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of the East	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of the West	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of the South	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
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Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
JP Morgan Chase	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Wells Fargo	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Citigroup	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Bank of New York	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Goldman Sachs	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Morgan Stanley	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Barclays	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	0
Deutsche Bank	11				







*Herbert Murgang is on the staff of The New York Times.*







